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[670]

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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[a34-2]

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33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the  
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Telephone 126.  
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [364]

SUN TING  
SURGEON DENTIST.  
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [432]

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TIME TABLE.  
WEEK DAYS.  
7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
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8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.  
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Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.  
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1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
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NIGHT CARS at 8.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to  
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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des  
Vaux Road Central.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [476]

CHAMPAGNE  
POL ROGER VIN 1904.  
SOLE AGENTS—  
CALDBECK,  
MACGREGOR & CO.,  
15, Queen's Road Central. [a30]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
(TELEPHONE 97).  
AERTEX CELLULAR  
CLOTHING  
THIS LABEL ON ALL GARMENTS  
PYJAMAS  
\$5.00 PER SUIT.  
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\$2.00 EACH.  
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\$3.50 PER SUIT.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [a28]

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At A.B.C. Western Union, and Engineering Codes used.  
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.  
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AT NAGASAKI:—Telegraphic Address: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.  
Length on Keel-Blocks Breadth at Entrance Depth of Water on Keel-Blocks.  
No. 1 ... 510 ft. ... 77 ft. ... 26 ft.  
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1 Patent Slip capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons.  
The Salvage Steamer "OURA-MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots speed, is always  
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Floating Docks.  
No. 1. No. 2.  
Lifting Power 7,000 Tons. 12,000 Tons.  
Max. Length of Ship taken in 460 Feet. 580 Feet.  
Breadth " " 56 " 66 "  
Draft " " 22 " 26 "  
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA-MARU," pumping capacity per hour 2,000 tons.  
The Floating Shoelugs, capable of lifting 40 ton weight. [639]  
ANY ORDERS WILL BE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AND ESTIMATES SENT ON APPLICATION.

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CO-EFFICIENT 18/20.  
The most Powerful Disinfectant in the World.  
Guaranteed 18/20 times more effective than Pure Carbolic Acid under Government  
Standard Test on Typhoid Germs. Certificate of Strength given to each buyer.  
Non-Poisonous and Non-Irritant to Human and Animal life. Non-Corrosive.  
One Gallon will make 400 Gallons of Efficient Disinfectant. Perfect Emulsion in Water.  
PRICES:  
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PRICES:  
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Manufacturers of Fluids for a Guarantee of the Germicidal Strength of their products  
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pare the result with our HYCOL. This is the only way you can arrive at the Germ Killing  
Properties and at the true value of a Genuine Disinfectant Fluid.  
DODWELL & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG,  
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For Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Limited. [a1133]

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AMERICAN OCULIST AND OPTICIAN, SPECIALIST IN  
EXAMINING AND REFRACTING THE EYE AND  
CORRECTING DEFECTIVE VISION.  
KING EDWARD HOTEL ANNEX, No. 21,  
Has the pleasure again of announcing to the citizens of Hongkong that he has opened a  
consulting room at the above address and will remain till June 27th, a short yet sufficient  
time to give those in need of his services an opportunity of consulting him if they will make  
an Appointment at their earliest convenience.  
He is fully prepared as before with the most modern instruments and apparatus, includ-  
ing the Javal Ophthalmometer and the Electric Ophthalmoscope for thoroughly examining  
and refracting the Eyes according to the latest and most approved methods, as employed in  
the Metropolitan Eye Infirmary, and has the largest supply and greatest variety of all  
desirable kind and styles of mountings and lenses of the best quality ever brought to Hong-  
kong, including several thousand different spherocylindrical and prismatic lenses made  
specially to order for the correction of astigmatism, and other ocular defects which the  
common spherical lenses will not correct.  
Inflammation of the eyes or lids or weakness of the ocular muscles, and those who are already  
using glasses which, in most cases, are not the kind required—would do well to avail themselves  
of the exceptional opportunity and unimpeded facilities which are offered now for examining  
and refracting the eyes and procuring the glasses of the right kind—an opportunity which  
for completeness of apparatus and supply of lenses, thoroughness of examination, perfection  
of refraction which brings the vision up to the highest possible standard, and perfectly  
satisfactory results, has never before been equalled in this Colony and is equal in every respect  
to the best obtainable anywhere abroad, as those who consulted him are willing to attest.  
Being certificated in optics as in medicine, with over 20 years' professional experience, and  
having thousands of references and testimonials from well-known and influential citizens of many  
countries—including several British Colonies and Hongkong, which he visited in 1908—Dr.  
Lamb can assure those in need of his services the most thorough, reliable and satisfactory  
professional work, and all glasses he supplies to patients are warranted to be correct.  
Charges reasonable. Hours: 9 A.M. to 12 Noon, and 2 to 5 P.M. [a581]

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TRADE MARK  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS  
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BRANDY ★★★★★  
"IMPERIAL WHISKY"  
(A MAGNIFICENT BRAND, SPECIALLY  
SELECTED FOR THE FAR EAST.)  
WHISKY, PALL MALL  
WHISKY, JOHNNIE WALKER'S  
OLD HIGHLAND  
WHISKY, DO. WHITE LABEL  
WHISKY, C. P. & CO.'S "SPECIAL  
BLEND"  
PORT WINE, INVALIDS  
PORT WINE, DOURO  
SHERRY, LA TORRE  
SHERRY, AMOROSO  
THE ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO  
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HONGKONG AGENTS.  
KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

Nothing better for the season!  
JUST RECEIVED:  
EX-ENGLISH MAIL.  
STYLISH BATHING DRESSES and  
CAPE.  
UNDERSKIRTS, assorted designs and  
Shades.  
HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Gent's.  
FRILLINGS, &c., &c., &c.  
You will find our range INCOMPARABLE  
for Quality, Style, and Price.  
HOOSAIN-AH & CO.,  
No. 14, Queen's Road Central,  
Corner of Zealand Street.  
Hongkong, 10th June, 1910. [707]

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FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS  
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Photographic Goods of every Description  
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Developing and Printing Undertaken.  
Hongkong, 21st July, 1907. [546]

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HONGKONG HOTEL  
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Dining accommodation for 300 Persons.  
Well Furnished Reception Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Room for Hotel  
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Electric Lifts to each Floor.  
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CHARGES MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.  
A. F. DAVIES, Manager.  
[a35]

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Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted: Electric Fans (if  
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Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hôte at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the  
MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a563]

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A THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS AND  
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SITUATED in the most central position.  
Large and airy Rooms. Hot and Cold  
Water Baths. Gas and Electric Light.  
Cuisine entirely under European Supervision.  
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms. Monthly  
Rates for Tiffin and Dinner. Terms moderate.  
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(late Manager of J. Lyons & Co., (L'Occidentale)  
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GRAND ORIENTAL HOTEL, Colombo).  
TELEPHONE No. 197.  
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT,"  
Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1910. [a542]

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PRIVATE HOTEL.  
STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis  
and Croquet Lawns. Large airy and  
well furnished Rooms, every home comfort.  
Fine View of the Harbour.  
Telephone No. 690.  
Apply to—Mrs. F. W. YATTS.  
"Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a36]

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(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH  
CHINA)  
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THE Hotel is under European manage-  
ment and most strict supervision as to  
food, cleanliness and hygiene of the place.  
All comforts of a home.  
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous for  
a few days rest and quiet.  
Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque  
colony of Macao.  
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong  
Two steamers (the *Sui An* and *Sui Tai*) daily to  
and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and  
from Canton, give easy communication with  
both these centres.  
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."  
For Terms, apply to  
[a213] THE MANAGER.

VICTORIA HOTEL  
SHAMBERN-CANTON.  
MANAGER—MR. H. HAYNES.  
Telegraphic address—"VICTORIA, SHAMBERN."  
SITUATED ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION

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Both Hotels electrically lighted, and under  
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GUIDES AND CHAIRS PROVIDED.  
Every information and special attention given  
to Tourists.  
REASONABLE RATES.  
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Proprietor  
[a1623]

GRACA & CO.,  
27, DES VEXES ROAD.  
Dealers in  
ASIATIC POSTAGE STAMPS AND  
PICTORIAL POST CARDS.  
JUST Received a Selection of POSTAGE  
STAMP CATALOGUE for 1910,  
Picture and Painting Books, Novels, Postage  
Stamp Albums with Movable Leaf, Puzzle Post  
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Inspection Invited. [476]



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Per case Per  
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A—SUPERIOR PALE, Red Capsule ... ..	23	\$24	\$1.65
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D—VERY FINE PALE OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold and White Capsule ... ..	35	3.00	
BOUTELLEAU'S CHAM- PAGE LIQUEUR ... ..	40	3.50	
E—FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY, Gold and White Capsule ... ..	41	3.50	

MARIE BRIZARD &amp; ROGER'S.

Per Per  
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FINE PALE COGNAC ...	\$20.50	\$1.80
S. O. F. V. O. ...	64.50	5.40
VERY FINE LIQUEUR COGNAC, 60 Years Old...	100.00	8.50

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LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

[25]

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 15TH, 1910.

THE newly-established Canton Opium  
Monopoly, which had practically brought  
the trade of Hongkong in this commodity  
to a standstill, is, as we suspected in our  
comments yesterday, another of the many  
attempts which have been made by the  
Chinese officials to levy additional taxes on  
foreign opium. Heretofore these attempts  
have been frustrated. Vigorous protests by  
British traders, supported by equally  
vigorous action on the part of British  
Consular representatives or British Ministers  
in China, have had the effect of rendering  
such attempts nugatory and of securing a  
compliance with the terms of governing  
treaties, but on the present occasion  
we have the unusual spectacle of a  
British Consul apparently sharing the  
views of the Chinese authorities  
on the matter and offering little sympathy to  
the views of his nationals. The Hongkong  
traders, the Indian merchants, the  
Indian Government are all agreed that  
the establishment of this monopoly at  
Canton is an infringement of treaty rights;  
the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce  
Committee, we understand, is also of  
the opinion that it is a violation of  
the Chefoo Convention. What view the  
Imperial Government will take we cannot  
say, but on the facts before us there is only  
one conclusion at which it can arrive, and  
that is, the decision to take the necessary  
steps to have the embargo in question  
removed.

From information which has come into  
our possession there seems to be little doubt  
that the present effort to achieve a long  
cherished desire on the part of the Pro-  
vincial Government is similar to other  
attempts which have been made and  
defeated. The great exception in the present  
instance is that the British Consul at Canton  
has not taken steps to oppose the establish-  
ment of the monopoly. Rather more than  
a year ago the native officials at Canton  
tried to impose an additional import tax on  
foreign opium, but the prompt action of Mr.  
Fox, H.B.M.'s Consul at Canton, compelled  
them to forego their plan, and we remember  
that in 1902 the Chinese authorities at Can-  
ton and in the interior raised the tax on all  
kinds of opium from three candareens per  
tael weight to twelve candareens per tael  
weight, which was equal in the case of  
Bengal opium, the drug mostly in use there,  
to an increase of from Tls 36.00 to Tls  
144.00 per chest. Then, as now, the tax was  
to be levied on prepared opium, but, as was  
only to be expected, Mr. Scott, the British  
Consul at Canton, succeeded in securing the  
abolition of the tax. Notwithstanding  
previous checks the whole process has ap-  
parently to be gone through again. The  
Chinese again attempt to secure the  
monopoly, the merchants again object and  
finally the Government is again moved, with  
the result, we hope, that compliance with  
treaty obligations will again be insisted upon.

On the present occasion the duty is de-  
scribed as a preparation tax. To levy a duty  
on the raw commodity, other than that paid  
to the Customs, would be a distinct violation  
of the Chefoo Convention, and the Chinese  
authorities seek to justify their action by  
alleging that the new impost is only to be  
borne by prepared opium. This will be  
levied, it is said, on both native and foreign  
opium, and the British Consul, apparently  
agreeing with the pretensions of the  
officials that the duty is non-differential,  
fails to see that the innovation is a breach  
of the convention. When it is remembered  
that the amount of native opium used in  
the Two Kwang Provinces is infinitesimal  
compared with the amount of foreign opium,  
it will be seen that whatever excuses may  
be advanced it is foreign opium which suffers.  
It is foreign opium which bears the whole  
burden of the new impost, and—very likely  
about non-differential treatment can only be  
regarded as moonshine. Besides, Canton is  
only the port of importation, and any further  
duty levied on the raw article there is  
clearly a breach of the treaty in question.  
Yet that is what is being done at present.  
The present tax, although ostensibly levied  
on prepared opium, is collected on raw  
opium, and not unnaturally the merchants  
interested object to such a high-handed pro-  
ceeding. Admittedly the trade on the present  
basis has only about six years to run, but  
until the expiry of that time it is a legitimate  
trade, and those engaged in it are entitled to  
the protection of their government. Such  
business is only possible because of  
treaty conditions, and when these are  
violated or ignored then considerable  
injury is inflicted upon men who invested  
money in it because it had the security of  
rights obtained and guaranteed by govern-  
ment. The additional tax is not a slight one  
either. It really amounts to \$300 on every  
chest of opium in addition to the Tls 110  
paid as Customs duty, and as a sum of  
fifteen million dollars is involved in Hong-  
kong alone it follows that no time should be  
lost in bringing the Chinese experiment to  
a close. For long they have tried to introduce  
such an imposition, but at present they  
seem to have met with more success than  
before by reason of the British Consul's  
attitude. Possibly his action has been influ-  
enced by instructions from Downing Street,  
but whatever the explanation there can be  
little doubt that his view is difficult to  
reconcile with the facts which have become  
known.

The wanderings of the Hongkong Gazette of  
May 7 addressed to the Singapore Free Press are  
interesting: "Fort St. George, 25th May;  
Tatoozin 29th May; Singapore June 4."

Mr. Lew Yek Lim, who for some years acted  
most efficiently as Chinese Consul-General in  
Johannesburg, has just been promoted to the  
Waiwupu. His many friends in Hongkong  
will rejoice in his deserved promotion.

While the steamer *Laiang* was on the voyage  
from Singapore to Hongkong three of the  
passengers robbed a compatriot of money  
and property to the value of \$524. They  
appeared before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy  
yesterday and were remanded.

The Japanese Board of Railways has decided  
to employ crude oil as fuel for the locomotives  
of the Central Eastern Railway. The locomotives  
have already been adapted for the use of  
the oil. The Board of Railways has taken this  
step in order to get rid of the nuisance caused to  
passengers by smoke while the train is passing  
through the numerous tunnels on this line.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company  
Limited, reports that the lines beyond Chioo  
are again in good working order.

Mr. J. F. Younge, the popular advance  
manager of the Bandmann Opera Company, arrived  
in the Colony from Shanghai yesterday by the  
P. & O. steamer *Dorneo*.

That successful novel "A Modern Chronicle,"  
by Winston Churchill, a review of which  
appeared in our issue of Friday last, can be had  
at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

As the s.s. *Haiching* was leaving the wharf  
yesterday about 2 p.m. a coolie woman was  
observed by the passengers of the Star Ferry  
*Evening Star* to jump overboard from the  
*Haiching*. She was promptly rescued by one of  
the deck hands of the Ferry launch.

A man who was found on the roof of a  
house in Gough Street was charged with being  
there with intent to commit a felony, and was  
further charged with being a rogue and a  
vagrabond. Mr. Wood, before whom he was  
brought, sentenced him to imprisonment for  
one month.

A barber in Hung King Lane stabbed  
another man with a knife on Monday, and the  
victim had to be sent to the hospital. How-  
ever, he was able to appear at the Magistracy  
yesterday and bear witness against his assail-  
ant, who was sentenced by Mr. Wood to three  
months' hard labour.

## BRIBERY IN CANTON.

A Canton vernacular journal, the *Si Men*  
*Daily News*, in its issue of the 14th inst. makes  
sensational charges against the Canton Principal  
Chamber of Commerce, which it accuses of  
accepting bribes. It proceeds:—"Its daily work  
is composed of settling money disputes between  
contending parties, and its conduct has been  
severely criticised by the people outside. The  
Chamber is generally known as 'rotten.' It  
was not until the dispute between two certain  
merchants arose over the application to the  
Provincial Government for undertaking to  
collect a tax on prepared opium that the matter  
of the Chamber's demand for bribes came to  
light. The Chamber at first sided with one of  
the merchants, but later favoured the other. We  
now understand that the Chamber has already  
obtained bribes." The journal then gives the  
names of the people who have received bribes  
and the amounts.

## DISTURBANCE AT HUNGHOM.

A disturbance which might have developed  
into a serious riot occurred at Hunghom on  
Monday, and peace did not again reign until  
a number of unruly spirits were taken into  
custody. It appears that while a Portuguese  
sailor from the gunboat *Vasco da Gama* was  
cycling along near the market place he either  
neglected the rule of the road, or a Chinese  
who was walking along obstructed his  
passage. Whatever the cause, the cyclist  
and the pedestrian collided, and both  
fell to earth. The Chinese was the first to  
regain his feet, and lost no time in getting out  
of the way. Meanwhile, the enraged Portuguese  
attacked another Chinese, who called the police.  
Inspector O'Sullivan arrested the sailor, where-  
upon a number of his comrades in the vicinity  
went to his assistance and endeavoured to  
liberate him. While struggling to retain his  
prisoner Inspector Sullivan gave instructions  
that the police at Yauwai Station  
should be called. Before their arrival,  
however, a mob of Chinese who had assembled  
decided to help the pompan, and immediately  
attacked the Portuguese with sticks and stones.  
It was not long, however, before the police  
from Yauwai appeared on the scene, and the  
riot was soon quelled. Just as they were re-  
turning, however, a Portuguese happened to  
pass a mob of Chinese. His appearance was  
heralded by a loud shout, and before he was  
aware of what was happening he was surrounded  
by the Chinese, who were giving him a  
bad time when the police returned, and effected  
further arrests.

At the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. E. R.  
Hallifax seven Portuguese and four Chinese were  
charged with disorderly behaviour. Of the  
Portuguese defendants the first was fined \$15;  
the second and third \$5 each, the fourth was  
discharged; and the fifth, sixth and seventh were  
each ordered to pay a fine of \$5. The first  
Chinese offender was fined \$10, and each of the  
others \$5.

## JEWELS WORTH £160,000 MISSING.

A great stir has been caused in Paris by the  
disappearance of Dr. Léon Petit, the secretary of the  
Home for Consumptives at Ormesson, founded  
by Sister Caudie.

The sister, who is accused of having pawned  
in London and elsewhere £160,000 worth of  
jewellery entrusted to her for sale by a number  
of leading jewellers in Paris, was arrested on  
May 20th. She is a woman of about sixty, was  
universally respected, and is decorated with the  
Cross of the Legion of Honour. The *Git Blas*  
opened a subscription for her, heading it with  
£40.

Dr. Petit had a long talk with Sister Caudie,  
after which he sent his servant to bed, undress-  
ed, and went to work in his study in his dress-  
ing-gown. He hanged himself by a picture  
cord from a window over his staircase. The  
cord broke with the weight of his body, but  
when found at the foot of the stairs this morning  
he was dead.

On his table he left two packages of paper,  
one of which he had written in, in which he wrote—  
"My dear Marie, I prefer death to being  
mixed up with the horrible scandal which I see  
coming. The whole responsibility is Mother  
Caudie's, who is sewing around her ruin and  
death. Forgive me the pain I am causing you  
I am a martyr.—Léon."

## TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message  
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.][REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS."]

## THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS.

LONDON, June 15th.

In the House of Commons to-day  
Mr. Asquith stated that last week  
communications had passed between  
Mr. Balfour and himself which he  
hoped would lead to an early meeting.

## THE DECLARATION OATH.

LONDON, June 15th.

The Premier announced at ques-  
tion time in the House of Commons  
to-day that he would introduce legisla-  
tion modifying the declaration oath  
taken by the monarch on his acces-  
sion.

## DISAGREEMENT DENIED.

LONDON, June 15th.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Sir  
J. H. Dalziel (Kirkcaldy Burghs) in the  
House of Commons, declared that no  
disagreement had occurred with  
Sir Eldon Gorst (British Minister  
Plenipotentiary at Cairo). Sir Eldon  
retained the complete confidence of  
the Government.

## KITCHENER'S FUTURE.

LONDON, June 15th.

Mr. Haldane announced in the  
House of Commons to-day that Lord  
Kitchener had refused the Mediter-  
ranean Command.

Lord Crewe, replying to questions in  
the House of Lords, regretted that the  
Government were not to have Lord  
Kitchener's services in the Mediter-  
ranean, but the Government fervently  
hoped that his great qualities would  
be held for the service of the country  
in some capacity or other. He declined  
to give Kitchener's reasons for the refusal.

## BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

LONDON, June 14th.

In the House of Commons, Mr.  
Band [probably Mr. A. F. Bird,  
Unionist M.P. for Wolverhampton  
W.] drew attention to the situation in  
Egypt and attacked the Government's  
policy of fostering self-government in  
that country.

Mr. Robertson denounced Mr.  
Roosevelt's Guildhall speech as an  
insult, but Mr. Balfour defended the  
ex-President, who, he said, realised  
what others failed to realise, namely,  
that Egypt and other Oriental coun-  
tries had never shown the slightest  
trace of a capacity for self-government.  
The situation in Egypt called for  
prompt and decisive action.

Sir Edward Grey paid a tribute to  
the work of Sir Eldon Gorst, and said  
that Mr. Roosevelt's speech was the  
greatest compliment to the work of  
any country ever bestowed by a citizen  
of another. The situation in Egypt  
was not nearly so grave as was pointed  
out, but a serious warning would be  
necessary if the symptoms continued.  
It would be the first object of the  
British Government to assert authority.

EIFFEL TOWER SIGNALS FOR  
MARINERS.

The wireless station on the Eiffel Tower,  
which had been much damaged by the floods of  
last January, is working again under normal  
conditions.

Great improvements have been made, and  
corresponding stations of wireless telegraphy  
have been established on the coast of Africa and  
in the interior, so that the French Government  
will be able to communicate from the Eiffel  
Tower with all the positions in Africa.

Another improvement which has been made  
at the Eiffel Tower wireless station will be of  
great service to navigators. Dating from May  
23 there will be emitted every night at 12 o'clock  
(Paris Observatory time) three electric sparks,  
one at 12, another at 12.2, and the third at 12.4,  
which can be registered by all vessels fitted with  
wireless apparatus, enabling captains to take  
their bearings with precision.  
Experiments have been made lately with the  
ships of the French Navy, and have proved a  
great success.

THE ALLANA CAPTAIN ASSAULT  
CASE.

The case in which S. M. E. Allana and D. R.  
Captain were convicted on a charge of assaulting  
Miss Della Huard was again mentioned today  
by Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy yesterday.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, representing Miss Della  
Huard, said that Mr. Shenton had pressed the  
case against the defendants more than she really  
intended him to, and she now wished his  
Worship to deal with the defendants more  
leniently, in the way of fining them and binding  
them over. Miss Huard never expected that  
his Worship would deal so severely with them as  
he had, and she now asked if he could see his  
way to commute the sentence imposed. She  
would be quite satisfied if they were fined and  
bound over.

His Worship—I don't see where she is  
concerned.

Mr. Gardiner—She asked me to make this  
application.

His Worship—I don't think I can grant it.  
Mr. Gardiner said that one reason why the  
application was made was because the appeal  
would be heard before the Full Court, and she did  
not want more publicity than possible. She did  
not want the case to go to the Full Court, as she  
considered she had been notorious enough at the  
Police Court. If his Worship could see his way  
to grant this application she would be much  
obliged.

Mr. Reader Harris, who represented the defen-  
dant Captain, said that Miss Huard had written to  
Mr. Grist immediately after the case and  
asked him to make this application, but he ex-  
plained that he could not. Mr. Harris wished  
to point out to his Worship that the wrong  
found to be done by the defendants was a  
wrong to one person, and this one person had  
now come forward and stated that she did not  
wish the defendants severely dealt with. She  
was not present on the last occasion when her  
solicitor pressed the case. Captain had been  
here ten years, and had never been a defendant  
at the Police Court before. He would get  
his discharge from bankruptcy on the 29th  
of next month, and he then expected to become  
a partner in the firm which he was managing,  
so that his present position was a very unhappy  
one for him. By granting this application his  
Worship would save the expenses of appeal to  
the Supreme Court. Getting fined and being  
bound over instead of imprisonment, should be  
sufficient on a first conviction. His Worship as  
a magistrate, had absolute discretion as to  
whether he should impose a fine or imprison-  
ment, and the speaker submitted that this was  
a case in which he should use that discretion  
and impose a fine instead of sending the defen-  
dant to goal.

Mr. F. P. Hett, who appeared on behalf of  
Allana, pointed out that his client was a Mal-  
accan, and said that imprisonment would affect  
his caste to a considerable extent. He under-  
stood also that Allana had an opportunity of  
getting employment which, as his Worship  
knew, he had not had for many months, and if he  
went to prison he would lose that opportunity.  
Apparently, from the attitude Miss Huard  
had taken up, she did not intend the  
case to be pressed, and was sorry that  
his Worship had taken such a serious view of  
it. After all, it was not a wrong against the  
public generally, although in theory it might  
be. She, in fact, was the only person wronged,  
and the only one wanting compensation.

His Worship—I cannot see my way to alter  
my decision. The sentence must stand as far  
as I am concerned.

## COAST NEWS.

KIA-YING-CHAU, June 9th.

Very early yesterday morning, before  
daybreak, a mob of a hundred men entered the  
Examination Hall here and demolished a  
number of weaving machines placed there,  
besides breaking up the roof over the portion of  
the premises where the machines were to have  
been set up.

The Department Magistrate came on the  
scene, but was addressed by one of the gentry in  
a way that he considered insulting, so he  
returned at once to his yamen. Later he had a  
gate opened to allow the exit of the members  
of the mob for fear the citizens might Lynch  
them in the morning. As soon as they had  
gone the gate was closed and no gates were  
opened for several hours.

It seems that a number of wealthy and  
influential merchants formed a company for the  
manufacture of cotton cloth. They leased a part  
of the Examination Hall to serve as their  
factory. The Department Magistrate was a  
party to the transaction. When the facts  
became known the gentry protested against such  
use of the premises.

Late on June 7th three boats came up  
the river carrying about one hundred men,  
said to be "scholars" from Sung-k'ou, a large  
market town 33 miles down the river. The  
associated merchants had good reason to think  
these men had come for mischief, so guarded the  
Hall until an early hour in the morning.  
Soon after the guards withdrew the mob  
rushed in and demolished things without hind-  
rance.

There is a good deal of excitement to-day, and  
it is fortunate that the perpetrators of the law-  
less act that they are out of harm's way.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The *Apar* str. *Japan* from Calcutta left  
Singapore on the 14th instant morning, and  
may be expected here on or about the 19th inst.  
The cargo of Silk shipped on board the M.M.  
str. *Solano*, which left this port on the 9th ult.,  
was delivered in Lyons on the 11th inst.  
The I.G.M. str. *Prins Waldemar*, which left  
here on the 21st ultimo, at 9 a.m., arrived at  
Sydney on the 13th inst., at 7 a.m.  
The Silk ex per C.P.R. str. *Empress of India*,  
which left here on the 14th ultimo, arrived at  
New York on the 11th instant.

## REVIEWS.

*Maritime Law*. By ALBERT SAUNDERS.  
London: E. P. Spon & Co.

This is a most interesting work, and one that  
should be in the library of every lawyer, ship-  
owner and, above all, of every ship master. It  
is practically the legal history of a ship from  
the time of the contract made for her building  
through everything that can happen in the life  
of a ship to the time of her total loss. The  
articles on the duties of neutrals in time of  
war should be read with interest by all persons  
concerned with the navigation of ships, so that  
no mistake should be made when confronted by  
an armed vessel of one of the belligerent  
nations. A case in point is in chapter XII,  
exemplifying the seizure of the *Peterhoff*  
by the U.S.S. *Vanderbilt*. Owing purely to the  
ignorance of those in charge of the vessel the  
*Peterhoff* was seized and sent to Key West as a  
lawful prize, the master having refused to obey  
lawful orders issued by an officer of the U. S.  
Navy during war. The legal aspect of many  
well known cases, such as the sinking of the  
*Korshing* at the beginning of the China-Jap-  
anese War, the capture of the *Prometheus*  
and the sinking of the *Knight Commander* in  
the Russo-Japanese War and many others are  
given.

Another interesting point not generally known  
is the decision of the Sasebo Prize Court in the  
case of the steamer *George*, illustrating a prin-  
ciple of International Law that a vessel if she  
breaks the blockade and gains ingress to the  
blockaded town, is liable to seizure and to pay  
the penalty for her acts until she has completed  
her return voyage.

The rights and duties of ship-owners with  
regard to the carriage of cargoes is fully ex-  
plained, as well as the power of ship masters  
under stress of pleading the ship for repairs,  
i.e., issuing a bottomry bond and selling cargo.  
The vexatious question of the liabilities of pilots is  
ably dealt with, particularly with regard to  
the Suez Canal.

After carefully reading this very able book,  
one is forced to realise how necessary a  
complete system of International Laws is for  
the many vessels of different nationalities  
navigating the high seas. Mr. Saunders is  
to be congratulated upon having made what  
might have been a very dry legal work into one  
of absorbing interest.

## GERMAN PROSPERITY.

TESTIMONY OF ENGLISH WORKING MEN.

A large party of workmen, including railway-  
men, miners, factory hands, and men engaged in  
the building trade, who were sent to Germany  
by the Tariff Reform League to inquire into  
the condition of the German workers, returned  
to London.

The party—most of whom came from York-  
shire, and Cumberland—visited Cologne,  
Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Chemnitz, Dresden,  
Berlin, Essen, and Düsseldorf. To a representa-  
tive of the London Evening News several of  
them gave their impressions of the tour.

Mr. R. Harrison, a railway guard, Carlisle,  
said: "The first thing we noticed on arriving  
at any of the towns was the cleanliness and  
tidiness of the children, who were well fed  
and well clothed. To my mind, the condition of  
the children at once denotes the condition of a nation."  
There were no ragged waifs, no drunken  
and bedraggled women, no men leaning against  
street corners and lamp-posts with nothing to do.  
There were no houses with broken windows  
patched up with brown paper. In fact, there  
were no slums.

## BLACK BREAD FETTERED.

"The black bread is very good." We tried it,  
and we liked it. It is looked upon as almost a  
luxury by many poor people, who can get as  
much white bread as they want, but prefer the  
other.

To test these German cities we tramped  
through them in the early hours, when whatever  
poor and unemployed there may be are sure to be  
found sleeping out. We saw hardly a soul in the  
streets. There seem to be no ragged outcasts in  
Germany. To-day during a short tour of London  
we have seen more poverty than was apparent  
throughout our journey through the biggest  
cities of Germany.

Mr. D. Elliott, a North Cumberland miner,  
said: "The first thing I noticed in the agri-  
cultural districts was that there was no acre  
of rye to every one of wheat. I found that this  
was due to the preference the German people  
have for rye bread over white bread. We  
found that the rate of pay for labour was similar  
to or higher than that of this country; we  
hardly discovered a case where it was less.

## FEW UNEMPLOYED.

"The necessities of life are in some cases  
cheaper than in England. We made special  
inquiries about housing and saw that there was  
apparently demand for this food is not due to  
cheapness, for the best joints are sold at 7d. a  
pound, and horse sausages can rarely be bought  
under 1s. a pound."

Mr. Rhodes Brown, a York tradesman, who  
was leader of one of the groups of visitors, said:  
"I was struck with the general prosperity of  
the working classes. Every foot of the agri-  
cultural districts is worked; unemployed are  
hardly to be seen in the towns or country. We  
penetrated into what approximate to the 'slums'  
of Berlin, and found the houses were furnished  
almost luxuriously compared with a slum house  
in an English town."

In reply to some newspaper criticisms the  
members of the party unanimously passed a  
resolution stating that the fullest facilities were  
afforded them for fairly and properly investigat-  
ing the conditions in Germany, and denying  
that hindrances were placed in their way by  
the committee having charge of the deputation.

At the annual meeting of the Association  
of Trade Protection Societies in London,  
the president, Mr. G. M. Chamberlain, of  
Norwich, expressed regret, as a business man,  
that the fiscal question could not be raised above  
politics and that a round table conference could  
not be arranged for an exchange of views.

How to be BEAUTIFUL—Keep your Complexion,  
Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamois, Lait  
Chamois and Special Skin Tonic, and Poudre  
Chamois will enable you to do it. For  
Specialities for the Skin see the study of a  
lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents  
467



## SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, June 14th.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS FICOTT  
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

## THE APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVERS.

In the matter of the estate of Pang Sing Yui deceased, and in the action between Pang Chun Tong v. Pang Chang Yui and Pang Ng Shi, the Chief Justice gave his decision on the motions brought forward.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., who was instructed by Mr. Bulmer Johnson (of Messrs. Denny & Bowley) moved on behalf of the plaintiff. The first defendant was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida e Castro (of Messrs. Almeida & Smith), and the second by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Christopher Wilson (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings).

His Lordship said—I am not sorry that the discussion in this case has taken place, because I think it will enable me to state clearly the views which I hold with regard to the appointment of receivers. No doubt the practice has got a little out of hand, and I think it is advisable that I should state as clearly as possible what the rules are. The appointment of a receiver in an action may be most necessary for the protection of the plaintiff's rights, but at the same time it may be most injurious to the defendant's rights. It ought only to be granted where the protection of the plaintiff's rights is essential. That, I believe, is briefly the law in England; but in this country, owing to a certain peculiarity of the laws, which everybody knows, with regard to Chinese customs, I think it advisable to introduce what I call a common order: that is to say, an order which does not protect the rights, but is not altogether a hostile order. It is an order which I have always endeavoured to make, so that it can work with as little friction as possible, and, as I say, with as little hostility to the plaintiff as possible. Because otherwise the plaintiff is apt to think when he has got a receiver, that he has practically won the action, and the defendant is apt to think when a receiver is appointed that he has lost the action, and some of the arguments addressed to me in chambers rather tended to confirm that view. Certainly some of the points put forward on behalf of the plaintiff were rather suggestive that he had won the action although it was not ultimately decided. Here, so far as I can conceive, an ordinary order was made. This has had the inevitable result of annoying the defendant and making him do some exceedingly foolish things for which he will have to take the consequences. No doubt he was exceedingly irritated at finding a receiver put in and interfering with the old established course of his business. But then I think, after what I heard in chambers, that the receiver acted in a somewhat arbitrary fashion in depriving him straight off of his allowance as manager, and of somewhat naively expecting him to go on assisting the business without his allowance. I think that he should have come to the Court, then a definite order would be made authorising him, if necessary, to withdraw the allowance, for I have no doubt that he was in a difficult position. I am not criticising the receiver in any hostile way, because Mr. Shi has always done his work exceedingly well, and this is the first time, so far as I can say, that I have had to criticise the work done. The result of this action is undoubtedly arbitrary, and there was illegality on the part of the defendant, but I have no doubt that what he did came well within the principle of law as well as within the principle of common-sense. But defendant deliberately took steps that would interfere with the rights of the business which was under the control of the receiver, and therefore these motions would inevitably follow. The case itself is, I am sorry to say, one of those only too common in the Colony. The heirs come of age, are discontented with the old methods by which the estate is managed, and brings an action. The manager becomes exceedingly annoyed that the old customs and ways of management are going to be upset because he thinks his ways are the best. His own ideas were expressed in the answer he gave to me that with regard to his overdraft, which amounted to a considerable figure, I think \$13,000 that that covered a period of 25 or 29 years. They may be Chinese methods, but unfortunately when they come before an English Court they have to be put straight. In this case it is perfectly manifest that in the interests of all parties this manager ought to continue in charge of the business, and the business should derive the benefit of his experience and good-will, which undoubtedly the ships' captains bear towards him: and if it is possible I think that must be continued. It is quite clear he cannot go on in the A. Tai, but he must, if possible, go on in the A. Dai. But I only propose to make an order which will be subject to report within fifteen days by the receiver as to the way the thing works. I propose that the defendant shall continue in the management of the property and receive an allowance from which must be deducted a definite sum in meeting the overdraft. His allowance will be \$50 a month, less \$20 a month which the receiver will retain towards the ultimate adjustment of accounts. I think that the ordinary family arrangements of the establishment must go on just as they were before. It was suggested with regard to the means that the wives and concubines and cousins and hands all participated, that this was not very fair, and that it allowed to go on the plaintiff ought to have some allowance for his food. My view is this: If a person seeks to upset by action a course of affairs which has been going on for some time, he cannot finally upset that until the action is tried. He cannot possibly upset an old arrangement until the rights of the parties are finally decided. When they are, everything will

be taken into consideration. That is the ordinary result of the plaintiff bringing the action; therefore the plaintiff must look after himself up to the time the action is tried. I think, so far as I can see, that the old man who was put in the receiver is a man experienced in affairs, and there is really no objection whatever that I can see on the part of the defendant to his being present. He will act as sheriff, but take no part or interfere in any way with the management. So far as the old lady is concerned, I think she was only foolish, and I do not propose to make a special order with regard to her. A report will be made to me in fifteen days, and if everything is satisfactory things can go on till the trial of the action; if not, I will make a further order. With regard to the question of costs, I think the just way of settling it is this: the costs of the motion will be costs in the cause, which means that if the plaintiff wins he will get his costs, but the male defendant must in any event pay his own costs. If necessary to vary this ultimately I shall do so, but I think that is as far as I can go at present.

Mr. Slade—I hope your Lordship's order will work satisfactorily, but there appear to be some slight misapprehensions in your Lordship's mind with regard to this matter.

His Lordship—You don't quite follow me. This was referring to something which happened in chambers. What I have said only applies to arrangements prior to the action. All little details can be dealt with in the report which the receiver will make to me in fifteen days.

CLAIM ON A BILL OF EXCHANGE.  
Action brought by Yap Hok Ling, complainant of the Yokohama Specie Bank at Kobe, against Chan Tung Sang, to recover the equivalent in Hongkong dollars of Yen 60,000 due on a promissory note, together with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 10th September, 1905, to payment or judgment.

Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist), appeared for the plaintiff, and defendant was represented by Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson (of Messrs. Ewens & Harston).

The statement of claim showed that on 9th July, 1905, the plaintiff recovered judgment against the defendant in the Kobe District Court. The plaintiff was liable to the bank for all Chinese notes, and the defendant had dishonoured this bill.

The statement of defence set forth that the plaintiff was a partner in the Hip Tung Fung firm, and was liable with the other partners to contribute to the payment of its debts. Defendant admitted giving a guarantee in writing on May 18th, 1905, but said that this agreement was entered into with the Yokohama Specie Bank only, and not with the plaintiff. In the alternative he said that if he did enter into any guarantee or agreement with the plaintiff, such guarantee was entered into without any consideration as between plaintiff and defendant. Defendant denied that judgment was recovered against him in the Kobe District Court, and said that if it was recovered it was invalid, as he was not a subject of the empire of Japan, and not subject to its courts.

Mr. Slade, in outlining the facts, said the plaintiff was and is complainant of the Yokohama Specie Bank in Kobe, and by his complainant agreement he was liable to the bank for the non-payment of all bills of exchange, *inter alia*, to which Chinese were parties. There was a firm carrying on business in Kobe and Hongkong called the Hip Tung Fung, and this firm from the year 1903 did business with the Yokohama Specie Bank in bills. From 1903 till 1905 this business was put through without the plaintiff, as complainant, requiring any special guarantee or security, as he was satisfied with the standing of the firm. In 1905 he, as complainant, refused to do business with the firm without a special guarantee of some security. Accordingly the Hip Tung Fung firm in Kobe, obtained from one of its partners, the defendant, a written guarantee which was addressed to the Yokohama Specie Bank and the plaintiff by name. This guarantee was made in May, 1905, but no business was done under it until August of the same year. The firm being in urgent want of money, the plaintiff out of his own money advanced on promissory notes to the Hip Tung Fung firm, which amounted altogether to a sum of Yen 60,000. The bank at that time, an account of fluctuations in exchange, declined to do exchange business. In September, the bank being willing to take exchange business, a bill for Yen 60,000 was drawn by the Hip Tung Fung firm in Kobe on the Hip Tung Fung firm and the defendant in Hongkong, payable at the Hongkong branch of the Specie Bank thirteen days after sight. The bank bought this bill and paid Yen 59,000 odd for it, and the amount which was paid out by the bank was paid over to the plaintiff towards the indebtedness of the Hip Tung Fung firm on the promissory note. The bill in due course came down to Hongkong, was accepted by the Hip Tung Fung firm here, but when presented for acceptance the defendant refused to accept and said he knew nothing about it. On due date the bill was presented for payment and dishonoured. Then the matter was referred back to Kobe, and the bank came down upon the complainant under his agreement, and the complainant had to pay Yen 60,000 and interest, which to date of payment amounted to a sum of Yen 70,000. When he paid, the bill was endorsed over to him by the bank, and he now sued upon the guarantee and upon the bill. Plaintiff sued the defendant in the Japanese Court, but the defendant did not appear, and plaintiff got judgment, which was practically waste paper.

Mr. Potter said he was going to take the objection that this action was an action on the judgment of the Japanese Court. It was not an action on the guarantee, or anything like it.

His Lordship—Take it after Mr. Slade's opening.

Mr. Slade said the plaintiff obtained that judgment, but it was not intended to rely on it, because, as his Lordship knew, a judgment obtained by default in a foreign country under circumstances such as these, as conclusive evidence of a debt was practically useless.

His Lordship said he should strike out the paragraph in the statement of claim with regard to the Japanese judgment.

Mr. Slade said he was perfectly willing.

Mr. Potter said that all along the line Mr. Slade had sued on his judgment and nothing else. There were numerous defences to a foreign judgment, and what his friend now wished to do was to fight the case again on its merits. His Lordship could not allow the plaintiff to come into Court suddenly, and say he was going to amend his own case.

His Lordship—You had full notice of that in July, 1907.

Mr. Potter—No. The statement of claim is nothing more than explanatory. It gives your Lordship a history of the case. I will show your Lordship, when the time comes, that my friend cannot, having issued a writ on a foreign judgment, now set up a distinct cause of action and sue on a guarantee.

His Lordship—The law is so hopelessly vague.

Mr. Potter—If there is a merger they can only sue on their judgment; if there is not they have two distinct causes of action, one on the judgment and one in the original case. Plaintiff chooses one and sues on it. It is laid down that you cannot, in your statement of claim, add on a new and distinct cause of action, and that is what my friend would be doing if he proceeded on the merits of this case here.

His Lordship—The point is raised too late; if it came before me three years ago I might have considered it.

Mr. Potter—I am not for me to quarrel with my friend's statement of claim.

His Lordship—Unfortunately the statement of defence meets that statement of claim. What is it you want me to do?

Mr. Potter—I want your Lordship to say this action is simply on the foreign judgment.

His Lordship—The result of that is that you want me to strike out certain paragraphs of the statements of claim and defence.

Mr. Potter—I have approached this case from the point of view of the foreign judgment, because I could not have any other view on the face of the writ.

His Lordship—What I propose to do, and what I think is the only possible way, is to strike out the whole of the paragraph with regard to the Japanese judgment.

Mr. Potter—We have been sued on the judgment and nothing else.

His Lordship—I should have thought steps would have been taken to amend the writ.

Mr. Potter—They have not.

Mr. Slade—Because of the wholesome provision of the Code, which says that we need not do it.

His Lordship—The final claim is not on the judgment. It is on the guarantee.

Mr. Potter—Why should there be any mention of the Japanese judgment if they do not intend to rely on it.

His Lordship—They rely on it as evidence. The judgment follows by the way in which the claim is put in the statement of claim, and the judgment would not be a judgment on the Japanese judgment at all. It is really too late to raise technical points now. They should have come up before.

Mr. Potter—Plaintiff cannot go on without having the writ amended.

His Lordship—I am disposed to agree with your view that I should amend the writ.

Mr. Potter—But I say that would not be fair to me. It would not be amending the writ, but adding a new cause of action to the writ.

His Lordship—I think it has been laid down by the Court of Appeal that the Court has absolute power to do anything it likes subject to the protection of the defendant's rights.

Mr. Slade—Advantage cannot be taken of an irregularity unless application is made within a reasonable time.

Mr. Potter—This is not an irregularity of practice, but an extension of the statement of claim.

His Lordship—It is quite impossible at this stage to take such a point. I think the writ should be amended. While I agree with your argument in ordinary cases I don't think it occurs in a foreign judgment. The whole question is covered by time.

Mr. Potter—I think the plaintiff should show your Lordship some authority, not for amending the writ, but for substituting a new cause of action.

His Lordship—I think it is too late to take the point now.

Mr. Potter—You are amending an absolutely good writ in order to bring it into line with faulty pleadings. Might I ask for leave to amend and plead *res judicata*?

His Lordship—I am in order to bring the writ into line with the statement of claim.

Mr. Potter—I want to put in an additional defence.

His Lordship—I will allow the amendment.

Mr. Potter—I will leave it as it is. I won't press for an amendment.

His Lordship—Theoretically I agree with you, but not practically.

Mr. Potter—I am really right, but your Lordship cannot help me. It is comfort, my Lord, but it is cold comfort.

The case stands part heard.

WRIGHT AND GREG'S "PREMIER"

SCOTCH WHISKY—just the same as you get at home in Scotland—Advt.

## THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

## SIX GENERATIONS OF PUBLIC LIFE.

The Roosevelts are one of the oldest of Dutch-American families. It is two hundred and sixty years since Claes Martenszen Van Roosevelt brought his wooden shoe, his big breeches and his long pipe from the old Amsterdam to the new city that was afterwards re-named New York. For a century and a half his descendants kept their blood practically unimpaired, marrying almost wholly inside their own race, christening their children Nicholas, Johannes, Jacobus, and so on, preserving in all its integrity the Dutch spelling of their surnames, using only their mother tongue as the language of the home, and attending, sire and son, the Dutch Reformed Church.

## DISTINGUISHED ANCESTORS.

They were thrifty, plodding folk, who rose within a hundred years after their first settlement to wealth, the title of esquire and the rank of "gentleman." For six generations they have played their part in the public life of the city and State of New York. From about 1750 onwards the Roosevelts appear and reappear as aldermen, assemblymen, State Senators, councilmen, or judges. One of them sat in the Constitutional Convention with Alexander Hamilton. But predominantly they were clear-headed, enterprising and successful men of business. The ex-President's grandfather inherited a large fortune and added to it as a glass importer and a banker, being indeed the founder of the first bank ever started in New York. A great uncle shared with Robert Fulton the honour of developing the steamboat, and built and navigated the first vessel of the kind that went down the Mississippi.

But it was in the ex-President's father, Theodore Roosevelt, sen., that the family stock first put forth a shoot of real rarity and distinction. Carrying on and extending the glass business and the bank he had received from his father, he yet found time to devote his shrewdness, persistence and practicability to immemorial schemes of social and philanthropic endeavor. During the Civil War he helped to raise and equip the eighty regiments that went to the front from New York State; he organized sanitary companies for attending to their comfort in the field; he drew up a Bill, and after a sharp struggle succeeded in getting it passed by Congress, authorizing honorary Commissioners appointed by each State to receive such portion of the soldier's pay as he wished to send home, and so forth, without cost or risk to him; he collected the funds and made all the arrangements for a grand Thanksgiving dinner sent from the North to the Army of the Potomac—a feast still spoken of by the veterans of the fight with kindling eye; and when the war was over he busied himself in forming societies to collect the dues of crippled soldiers and of the families of those who had fallen, and to find employment for the able-bodied survivors.

## A PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPIST.

Thereafter business engrossed him less and less and practical philanthropy more and more. He founded a hospital and dispensary for the treatment of spine and hip diseases. It was he who incessantly advocated the creation and the maintenance of the great New York State Board of Charities. Improved tenements, rational treatment of vagrants, lunatics and orphans, the protection of children, the establishment of museums of art and natural sciences, all these interests and causes, and many others besides, found in him a champion of unswerving zeal, liberality and—never still—common sense. A lodging house in connection with the Children's Aid Society was under his particular charge; and one day in every seven this wealthy and prominent man of affairs religiously set aside for work and visits among the poor. To all he was of a hearty, winning, spontaneous nature, with a ready laugh for company and a passion for outdoor life. During a long and eventful career he sailed his boat on the Sound and the Hudson, and his enthusiasm that never left him and the skill of one who was thorough in all he undertook. "My father," said his son, "was the finest man I ever knew, and the happiest." When he died in 1878 he lay in state at half-mast all over the city, and rich and poor followed him to his grave.

The future President's mother belonged to a family, the Bullocks, of Georgia, as old and well-esteemed in the South as the Roosevelts in the North. Two of her brothers entered the Confederate army and served in the most gallant way, both winning for themselves a name in the history of that Titanic struggle. The elder—whom his famous nephew was afterwards to describe as "the nearest approach to Colonel Newcome of any man I ever met in actual life"—was despatched by Jefferson Davis to buy arms and vessels for the Confederacy in England. It was he who ordered and equipped the *Alabama*, and it was his younger brother who fired the last shot from her sinking deck.

Mr. Roosevelt has always gloryed in his Southern ancestry. Born too late to feel the bitterness of the Civil War, he has been fortunate in falling heir to its memories of valor and devotion on both sides. His uncles attached themselves to the cause, they believed to be right, and each, in furthering it, did his full duty. For Mr. Roosevelt that is enough. He has repeatedly paid public honour to their memories and to the memories of all who, under the leadership of an ideal—mistaken and pernicious as he knows their ideal to be—have been—risked everything for their beloved Southland. More than once in the White House he claimed to speak to predominant and next to that Dutch, with a slight mixture of French, Huguenot and of Gaelic. But of them all none has given him more delight and pride than that which unites him to the South, and makes good his title to share in its traditions of heroism and constancy.

## AN AMERICAN ABSTOCHART.

Mr. Roosevelt was born in his father's New York house on October 27, 1858. He is, of course, altogether of the type of man who would have risen high whatever his initial station in life. But it is just worth noting that almost alone among American Presidents he belongs to what, for want of a better word, may be called the American aristocracy, that he never was called upon to struggle for a livelihood, that he was born to wealth, an established social position and a family tradition of home fires, an atmosphere of comfort, culture and sound citizenship, and the diversions of a country house at Oyster Bay, were his from the start. All his predecessors in the White House were country born and country reared; and nearly all were the sons of poor men, received little or no regular schooling and had to work their way upwards as best they could. Mr. Roosevelt's case was the precise opposite of theirs. He was a member by right of birth of what we in England should call the governing class. For the advantages he enjoyed from his cradle he has others to thank; but the credit is rightly his that he should have turned them to the simplest use and made the most of himself and his opportunities.

## THE DECLINE OF BATTING.

## DANGERS OF OVERCOACHING.

There is a general outcry in the world of cricket that English batting has "gone to the dog." This gloomy view is not confined to that older generation of critics who always compare the past with the present to the detriment of the latter. Present-day critics, although expressing hopes that the eclipse is temporary, are fain to confess that English cricket is at a somewhat low ebb.

While admitting that the English batting last year, especially in the Test matches, was lamentably weak, I think that there is a tendency to exaggerate our shortcomings. Moreover, I am inclined to blame indirectly that most glorious batsman the Jam of Nawanganar (K. S. Ranjitsinhji) for our shortcomings. When the Jam was resident in England and was playing county cricket regularly he dazzled the world by his brilliant performances. One took it almost as a personal insult if on opening the newspaper in the morning "Ranji" was not chronicled as having made a century. "Only 70; why Ranji has failed again!" was the feeling. The consistency and the ease with which the Indian Prince piled up huge scores unsettled the mental balance of the cricket world. His style was exquisite, but it differed entirely from the orthodox methods handed down to us by our sires. He had half a dozen methods of dealing with every sort of ball. He would treat a "good length one" with the utmost contempt, deprecating it to the "off" or "on" boundary as seemed to him best. Yet he had been taught originally to treat such a ball with respect.

## "RANJI" THE MODEL.

It gradually came to pass then that the so-called "old-fashioned" method, the firm right foot, the dainty cut, the extraordinary drive full into the square, "Ranji" was unorthodox, and "Ranji" was the greatest batsman of his time, therefore "away with orthodoxy and let us all imitate him."

The temptation was certainly great, the prospect very alluring, but the pitfalls were numerous, and few if any who attempted to imitate "Ranji's" example managed to escape them. In the first place the majority of imitators attempted to run before they would walk. They were oblivious to the fact that their idol had mastered the alphabet and grammar of orthodox cricket before he electrified the world with his brilliant yet peculiar methods. They forgot that he possessed extraordinary powers of vision and could see the ball just that fraction of a second sooner than any European, and this enabled him to shape for unorthodox strokes. His wrists, too, were unaccountably flexible.

When one looks back now, it is obvious how futile it was to attempt to teach or to learn "Ranji's" methods except in so far as they were orthodox. A young dramatist might say, "I will imitate Shakespeare," with as happy results. Alphabet and grammar both of language and cricket must be mastered, but after that individuality must come into play. Imitation of another's individuality is worse than useless. It is to this "sincerest form of flattery" that I attribute much of the poverty of English batting to-day.

The foundations of the methods of all the world's greatest batsmen are the same, but these have been firmly established the individuality of the great batsmen frequently conceals his orthodoxy, and this individuality is imitable.

## NATURAL ABILITY TO BE ENCOURAGED.

It is possible, however, that this very error into which English batsmen have fallen and which they show signs of recovering may prove to be a blessing in disguise. Not very long ago coaches at private and public schools were inclined to cram their pupils by a rigid adherence to the recognised rules of batting. Any sign of individuality or unorthodoxy was sternly upbraid in the bud, and batting was in danger of becoming stereotyped and unenterprising.

In the middle of writing this I wandered up to Lord's, and there found Mr. E. Foster batting at the nets. When he gets going there is no more attractive bat in England to my mind than "H. K." Many of his most fascinating strokes are quite unorthodox, and it would be impossible to teach them to young players, for they are what might be called natural strokes—that is, the stroke which the batsman feels to be the most natural and effective manner in which to deal with certain balls.

So it is with Mr. Jessop, Mr. Trumper, and countless other batsmen of rise above criticism. Having learned orthodoxy they have improved upon it by making use of certain shots which come natural to them. Had they been checked when developing these natural shots they would never have risen to the heights to which they have now attained. It is all important therefore that coaches, when they notice young players batting with natural if unorthodox freedom, should not throw cold water upon the methods employed until thoroughly satisfied that these natural strokes can only lead to disaster. Orthodox batting must certainly be taught, but natural gifts must not be discouraged.

## WORLD'S NAVIES.

## POSITION OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

The 1910 issue of that invaluable guide to the Navies of the world, *The Naval Annual*, has just been published (Griffin, 12s. 6d. net). It is edited as usual by Mr. T. A. Brasseley, and the other leading contributors are Admiral Sir Henry Bridgman, Vice-Admiral Sir S. Eardley-Wilmot, and Mr. Loyd.

The first question asked by all who open it will be: What is its view as to the position of the British Navy? Here the annual speaks with somewhat conflicting voices. It declares in the opening paragraph that—

Enlarged statements were made by the Opposition in Parliament last spring as to the relative weakness of the British Navy, and the attempt to use the British Navy for party purposes was too frequently made during the recent general election.

But the point is missed that the statements made by the Opposition were based on the alarming admissions of Mr. Asquith and Mr. McKenna in the debates on the Navy Estimates.

And when we turn to the section dealing with the strength of the British Navy, here it is stated that—

Germany, owing to the fact that she has under construction more battleships than Britain or the United States, must improve her relative position in the near future, unless increased exertions are put forth by ourselves and others.

And again: "It is evident that our naval position must deteriorate in the immediate future, for the five large armoured ships at the (British) 1901 programme are not to be laid down till 1911, and will not be completed till 1913."

The following figures are given for Dreadnoughts, built and building:—

	Built.	Building.	Total.
Britain	9	7	16
United States	4	4	8
Germany	2	11	13
France	0	6	6
Japan	1	3	4
Russia	0	6	6
Italy	0	1	1

The table indicates that in Dreadnoughts Britain is below the two-power standard. It does not include ships of the Invincible class, of which Britain has six and Germany four, while two are building for Australia and New Zealand.

Uncertain opinions are expressed as to the armament of the British Dreadnoughts. It is noted that the 6in. guns which the German ships of that class carry "may tell heavily in an engagement," and "might have a serious influence on the result of an action. But in another passage we are told that "the value of the medium gun is doubtful."

To the new 13.5in. gun, which has been so long expected and which has been so slow in making its appearance in our new ships, some attention is devoted. We are told that "the construction of the gun and its penetrative power at long range are said to have passed the tests most satisfactorily," and it is hinted that some of the ships of the 1909 programme may mount this weapon, though in the tables they are credited only with 12in. guns.

A special chapter is devoted to the German Navy, and another, dealing with the command of the Adriatic, treats of the increase in the Italian and Austrian fleets. It shows that Italy has eleven battleships and ten armoured cruisers launched to twelve Austrian battleships and three armoured cruisers.

The book contains the usual illustrations of ships and plans. One of these authoritatively discloses the fact that the *Hercules* and *Colossus* will be sisters of the *Neptun*, and not of a new and more powerful type.—*Daily Mail*.

## LIFE IN THE EAST.

Since Kipling published "*Plain Tales from the Hills*," the public at home have been firmly convinced that English people who live in the East are systematically wicked and completely immoral. There are some lines in "*Don Juan*," which go to prove that this view was held fairly recently even in Byron's day, but it was undoubtedly Kipling who fixed it firmly in the public mind and Anglo-India has hated him for ever since. And, says the *Penguin* *Journal*, knowing how intensely, not to say subconsciously, respectable the English communities in the Straits—where the climate is still more sultry than in India—we have always believed that Kipling coloured his picture rather highly and used a good deal more carmine and vermilion than was necessary. But now there has arisen one who smites Anglo-India society from its very midst. The *Singapore Free Press*, the sprightly, best of papers published east of Suez, has had a bad attack of liver and "gives the show away," so to speak; in an article from which we dare to extract only the very mildest passages. He—or is it a she?—says:—

People in Simla simply adhere to the traditions of the station which provide that neither man nor woman shall remain unattached after once reaching this holiday resort. And as there are always a number of young officers and civilians "up on three months' leave," and a host of grass widows who have left their grumpy and liver-stricken husbands to their punks and titties, down in the plains, it is a matter of no difficulty to get "attached" for the time being. There are, of course, many women who are inclined to get more out of marriage than there is in it, but this is the case all over the world, and the sordid records of the Divorce Court sometimes convey the sequel to that social stigma that generally attaches to those who change lovers too frequently and too openly. There can be no too obvious as to the "life" which the presence of the grass-widow puts into the dull monotony of hill-station existence. She dances the lightest, dresses the smartest, and flirts the most bewitchingly, and the worst that is said about her usually comes from her own sex. It frequently happens that she says more risky things about herself than any more man would venture to say of her. "How," she says, "can the man of her mission fulfil the need of a woman's maturity? For every season its book and its frock; why not, many women? And the grass-widow solves the problem in a manner highly satisfactory—to herself at least.

Isn't that our old friend Mrs. Hawkebee once again? And we seem to have met this other engaging couple before:—

Grass-widows are generally fairly numerous in the hills, but some of these soon find consolation. One notable instance was a pretty woman whose husband was in England, and her special adorer was a grass-widower, whose wife was at home also. What a pity a meeting could not have been arranged between the absent couple, and a fair exchange might have occurred in the matrimonial market. Everyday, and nearly all day, the pair in the hills might be seen in each other's company, walking and talking together, gazing into each other's eyes, or sitting together in shady nooks and secluded spots.

We suppress the rest, with a fervent feeling of gratitude that such things simply couldn't happen here.

## A TEA ROOM.

A writer in *Commercial Intelligence* says:—I am assured by those who know that when the rubber boom is over there is to be a boom in tea. We all know that some of the tea companies are quite prosperous. We also know, if we do not, that the shares in all of them are quite as high as they ought to be, and that they return very little more to the investor than any other industrial company. In fact the tea shares are too high to-day. But if a boom is coming the public will not care what the price of the shares is. Personally I very much doubt this boom in tea. I think that the whole taste of England is changing. The compounds brewed from Ceylon and Indian herbs are, in my opinion and those of most doctors, extremely deleterious. The tea drunk by the average Britisher and the tea drunk by an Australian in the bush bars about the same resemblance to the tea one drinks in St. Petersburg or Peking as cheap gin does to 98 Pomeroy. Every year the trade in finer qualities of China tea increases. Up to the present this has not seriously affected the tea plantations in either India or Ceylon, but sooner or later the increased consumption of China tea and the increased attention paid to the cultivation in China, must result in a slump in the tea trade. I hope I am quite patriotic. But I cannot screw up my patriotism sufficiently to risk indigestion from tannin poisoning.



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Hongkong, 15th June, 1910. [752]

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No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to suit.

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HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,  
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Hongkong, 14th June, 1910. [751]

## WANTED.

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Please apply by letter to—  
"R. B."  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 10th June, 1910. [755]

T. & R. BOOTE, LTD.

## TILES.

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GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Hongkong, 27th May, 1910. [682]

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Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [545]

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Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [38]

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## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE No. 1 of 1865,  
and  
IN THE MATTER OF THE HONGKONG MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED,  
In Liquidation.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Court dated the 20th April, 1910, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FIRST DIVIDEND of 6% will be paid to the Creditors of the above-named Company on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., between the hours of 10 and 12, and on any subsequent day during office hours.  
H. PERCY SMITH, F.C.A.,  
Official Liquidator,  
PERCY SMITH & FLEMING,  
No. 5, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1910. [737]

## NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE No. 1 of 1865,  
and  
IN THE MATTER OF THE HONGKONG MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED,  
In Liquidation.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Court dated the 20th April, 1910, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Creditors of the above-named Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at the Liquidator's Office, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, at 12 o'clock Noon, to receive a report of the course of the Liquidation and Accounts in respect thereof.  
H. PERCY SMITH, F.C.A.,  
Official Liquidator,  
PERCY SMITH & FLEMING,  
No. 5, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1910. [738]

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A. R. LOWE, C.A.,  
Liquidator.  
Hongkong, 26th May, 1910. [580]

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[748]

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SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA OCHI, MITABE, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, SHINNEW and KAMAYAMADA, Collieries.

SOLE AGENTS FOR KISHIOAKE, MIYAO and KIGYO KOMATSU Coals.  
HEAD OFFICE—MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES—NAGASAKI, MOJI, KATSU, WAKAMATSU, KOBE, OSAKA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HANKOW.  
Cable addresses for above, "IWASAKI" Jodas, AI, ABC 5th Ed., Western Union.

AGENTS—  
YOKOHAMA: M. ARADA, Esq.,  
CHINKIANG: Messrs. GRADING & Co.  
MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.  
For Particulars apply to  
H. OISHI,  
Manager,  
No. 2, Pedder Street, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 9th January, 1909. [574]

## PRINTING

Nothing creates such a good impression in business as the use of First Class Printing.

The difference in cost between good and bad printing and material is generally nil.

"THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PRINTING WORKS  
turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Prices

## NOTICES OF FIRMS

## NOTICE.

WE HAVE This Day authorized Mr. CHARLES GORDON STEWART, Mackie to Sign the name of our Firm in Hongkong and China.  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, 10th June, 1910. [734]

## NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our Esteemed Customers and Public that we have opened a NEW BRANCH at No. 5, D'ARVILLE STREET, lately occupied by Messrs. H. Buttonee & Son, from This Day.  
M. KAYAMALLY & Co.,  
Milliners and Drapers  
(Late H. FAYULLEY & Co.),  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1910. [733]

## FOR SALE

STEAM Launches, Steel Lighters, Wooden Lighters, Steam Cranes (travelling and stationary), Steam Hoists, Lidgerwood Steam Pile Driver, Diving Pump and Dress, Hand Grabs, Captain, Hand Winches, Driving Pulley, Bole and Nuts, Hook Bolts, Clutch Bolts, Barrel Bolts, Galvanized Spikes, Pile Shoes, Chain Hoists, Iron and Brass Screws, Diffordange Piles, Rolled Steel Joists, Steel Channels, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Roofing Washers, Angle Iron, Cast Iron Columns (suitable for building construction) White-washing Machines, Canvas Sewing Machine, Patent Fire Escape "WELLS" Light, "Kirtson" Light, Acetylene Lamp, Hand Pump, Theodolite and Levelling Staff, Bonso Duplicator, Complanometer, Telescope (on tripod), Office Desks and Cupboards;  
Also  
One 17 H.P. OIL ENGINE (Kynoch).  
Apply to—  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, 13th June, 1910. [595]

## NOW ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS  
of the MEETINGS of the  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the  
Session 1909.  
REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.  
PRICE - - - - - \$3.  
DAILY PRESS OFFICE  
Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

## FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOTS 31 and 35, at PRAYA EAST.  
Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD  
IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT  
No. 235  
EXTENSIVE WATER  
FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.  
Apply—  
G. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.,  
ENGINEERS, &c.,  
PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [64-158]

## CHEESE

MILD CANADIAN STILTON

60 CENTS PER LB.

## THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

## TO LET.

NO. 10, ARBUTHNOT ROAD. Six Rooms, with a Small Garden.  
Apply to—  
E. A. & C. F. DE CARVALHO,  
14, Arbuthnot Road.  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1910. [694]

## TO LET.

NO. 14, SEYMOUR TERRACE, from 1st July.  
Apply to—  
COMPTON & DEPT.,  
Care of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, 7th June, 1910. [724]

## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, Praya, Kennedy Town.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [90]

## TO LET.

NO. 71, CAINE ROAD.  
Apply to—  
SAM WANG & Co.,  
No. 31, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 7th June, 1910. [725]

## TO LET.

NO. 2, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon.  
Cheap Rental.  
Apply to—  
SPANISH DOMINICAN  
REGISTRATION,  
Hongkong, 30th May, 1910. [693]

## TO LET.

GODOWNS in Holland Street and Douglas Lane, Kennedy Town.  
Apply to—  
CHATER & MODY,  
Hongkong, 10th June, 1910. [735]

## TO LET

## TO LET.

NO. 1, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Furnished or Unfurnished.  
Apply to—  
ARRATTON V. APOAR & Co.,  
14, Des Voeux Road, Central,  
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1910. [363]

## TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Voeux Road, recently vacated by Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders.  
In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.  
One GODOWN in MASON'S LANE.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 8th March, 1910. [95]

## TO LET.

NO. 156, PRAYA EAST, From 1st June.  
ALSO  
OFFICES, at No. 2, PEDDER STREET, from 1st July.  
Apply—Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [706]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in Des Voeux Road, Central, corner of Ice House Street.  
Apply to—  
Messrs. PERCY SMITH & FLEMING,  
5, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1910. [440]

## TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS.  
OFFICES facing the Harbour lately in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [89]

## TO LET—AT MACAO.

A LARGE BUNGALOW, with Garden and back yard, situated near the Band Stand at the Avenida.  
Apply to—  
C. A. R. D'ASSUMPO, 75, Praya Grande, MACAO.  
Hongkong, 6th June, 1910. [719]

## TO LET.

NOS. 19 and 23, SHELLY STREET, new 5-Roomed Houses.  
No. 2, CONDUT ROAD, 5-Roomed House, from 1st June or 1st July, 1910.  
A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE in Kowloon, with use of Tennis Court, from 1st June, 1910.  
ROOMS, in No. 15 and 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.  
No. 3, DES VOEUX VILLAS, PRAY.  
Newly done up.  
No. 2, DEANFIELD ARCADE (Shop).  
PREMISES at SHAMKIN, CANTON, lately in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway.  
FOR SALE—TOB. CRIST, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.  
Apply to—  
LINDSEY & DAVIS,  
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [91]

## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [88]

## TO LET.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.  
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yaumatei, Area 65,000 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1909. [474]

## TO LET.

NO. 7, CONDUT ROAD, 4 Rooms, with Garden and Detached Servants' Quarters, Gas, Electric Light. From 1st June.  
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,  
Hongkong, 24th May, 1910. [672]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.  
GODOWNS, PRAYA EAST, formerly occupied by M.B.K.  
A HOUSE in Clifton Gardens.  
OFFICES in 16, Des Voeux Road Central. "DARTMOOR" No. 13, CONDUT ROAD.  
A HOUSE in RYON TERRACE.  
OFFICES in No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.  
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.  
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS.  
SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.  
Also New EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1910. [87]

## TO LET.

OFFICES, Hotel Mansions.  
Apply to—  
HENRY HUMPHREYS,  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910. [151]

## TO LET.

NO. 3, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1910. [325]

## AUCTION

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, For ACCOUNT OF THE CONCORDEED, On FRIDAY, the 17th June, 1910, at 11 a.m., at the CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., Godowns, Praya, West Point.  
The Following Goods valued ex ss. "KWHYANG"  
(In Good Order and Condition):  
COUNTING BOARDS, MEDICINE, MERCHANDISE, BAMBOO STICKS, TIN, RATTANS, VICTUALLING STORES, RUM, WOOD STAVES, IRON and RUBBER WARE, STAVES, SAPAN WOOD, CASSIA, PAPER, IRON HOOP, CHAIN, GLASS, WIRE NAILS, VARNISH, QUICKSILVER, SANDALWOOD, LEAF FANS, &c., &c.  
Terms: As Usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1910. [750]

## INSURANCES

FEDERAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OF ZURICH.

THE Undersigned have acted as GENERAL AGENTS of the above Company for the past 15 years and continue to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.  
DADY BURJOR & Co.,  
General Agents,  
28, Des Voeux Road, Central,  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1910. [685]

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.  
TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1909: £19,121,310.

I. Authorized Capital ... £26,000,000  
Subscribed Capital ... £3,275,000  
Paid-up Capital ... £1,212,500 0 0  
II. Fire Funds ... £3,204,753 7 10  
The Undersigned AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and MARINE at Current Rates.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1909. [908]

## BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.  
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed (paid up) ... Yen 5,000,000  
Reserve Fund ... Yen 1,710,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:  
Amoy, Swatow, Tainan, Anping, Kobe, Tamsui, Canton, Nagasaki, Tokyo, Fochow, Osaka, Yokohama, Keelung, Shanghai

HONGKONG OFFICE:  
3, DES VOEUX ROAD.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts  
Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.  
D. TOHDOW, Manager.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1910. [591]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.  
CAPITAL PAID UP ... Gold \$3,250,000  
RESERVE FUND ... Gold \$3,250,000  
PAID-UP ... Gold \$7,222,222  
RESERVE FUND ... Gold \$7,222,222  
HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.  
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:  
BANK OF ENGLAND.  
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.  
THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.  
The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money, Current Account at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:  
For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.  
For 6 " 4 " " "  
For 3 " 3 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.  
N. S. MARSHALL,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1910. [556]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.  
THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.  
INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.  
Depositors may transfer at their option balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.  
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. [19]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK.  
(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK).  
ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 15,000,000 (£12,500,000)  
Subscribed Capital Fl. 12,500,000 (£10,416,667)  
Reserve Fund Fl. 2,754,338.00 (£229,528.33)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.  
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK, SWISS BANK CORP.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.  
THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:  
12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.  
6 do. 3½ do.  
3 do. 3 do.  
C. WOLDING, Manager.  
No. 16, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. [23]

## BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853, HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000  
RESERVE FUND ... £1,800,000  
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS ... £1,200,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balance.  
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.  
for 6 " 3½ " "  
for 3 " 3 " "

WM. DICKSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 27th April, 1910. [107]

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.  
CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP—Sh. Tsehs 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.

BRANCHES:  
Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tainan, Tsingtau, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and Bankers—  
KONIGLICHE SACHSISCHE (PREUSSISCHE STAATSBANK) Berlin.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO-  
GEBLICHEN  
DEUTSCHEN BANK  
S. BUCHHEIM  
H. HANDEL  
G. HANDEL  
BANK FÜR HANDEL UND  
INDUSTRIE  
ROBERT WARSCHAUER & Co.  
MANNESMANN & Co.  
M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SOHNEN  
JACOB S. H. STERN  
NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, HAMBURG  
BAL. OPPENHEIM, & Co., KOLN.  
BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEK UND WIRTSCHAFTSBANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS:  
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON:  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.  
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT  
DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GEBLICHEN.



## For your own comfort in Tropical Countries use CALVERT'S Carbolic Soaps.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores. Made by F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

Guarded against  
Infection.

### Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap.

Among the special purposes for which this powerful antiseptic soap is useful, it has secured a wide popularity as a safeguard against infection, as a protection against mosquitoes and other insects, or for antiseptically cleansing their bites.

Perfect Personal  
Cleanliness.

### Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

You will appreciate the feeling of thorough purification ensured by the antiseptic properties of this delicately perfumed soap, while its pure quality meets the requirements of even a sensitive skin.

Freedom from  
Skin Irritation.

### Calvert's Carbolic Prickly-heat Soap.

is most serviceable in warm climates as a preventive of prickly-heat or other skin irritation. Well adapted for regular bath and toilet use by its purity, antiseptic properties and pleasant perfume.

Which meets your special need?  
Each suits the climate.

## BOVRIL

The Supreme Achievement in  
Beef Concentration.

INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO MEAT EXTRACT OR BEEF TEA.

BOVRIL is supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office, the India Office, and is used in over 2,000 Hospitals.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

## "BILLIARDS"

OUR New Patent Low Set Express Cushions can be fitted to any BILLIARD TABLE making it for playing purposes as good as new.  
(Freight on a case of Cushions to Bombay, Rs. 4/- on y.)

BEST AFRICAN IVORY BILLIARD BALLS,  
THOROUGHLY SEASONED.

CRYSTAL AND BONZOLINE BALLS, ALL SIZES

WEST OF ENGLAND BILLIARD CLOTHS A SPECIALTY.

WE HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF  
BILLIARD TABLE ACCESSORIES AND MATERIALS OUT OF LONDON  
ALL ORDERS DESPATCHED BY RETURN MAIL STEAMER.

Illustrated price lists, giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards, can be had on application from this Office of this paper.

## JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS,  
BOMBAY.

## "SHACKELL"

"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK  
IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.

SAMPLE GRATIS

## SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO., LTD.

PRINTING INK MAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1786.

HEAD OFFICE—5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.

## COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS, THE GREATEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT HAS DONE FOR OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU  
Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation  
to those who have never tried it before.

"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you  
cannot fail to appreciate.  
The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is  
prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD  
that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina,  
Vitality and Power to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT TO-DAY

From any leading Chemist.

## MUSTARD & COMPANY.

Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong.

No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Sechoy Road, Shanghai.

## RUBBER.

Although the rubber situation has been devoid of excitement over the holidays, there have been signs of greater stability in market conditions alike in rubber shares and in the crude product itself. During the recent unsettledness in share circles, there was a good deal of adverse criticism as to possible disturbances as regards the special settlements, but these so far have been disposed of pretty smoothly. There is now a fresh batch of these being dealt with, and more to follow, but the general impression has been going along quietly but steadily in shares. For one thing, the wild gambling element which existed during the latter part of the "boom"—though its importance as a market factor was apparently magnified unduly—has been largely, if not entirely, eliminated, so that the investment character of the rubber share market has reasserted itself in a manner which augurs well for the future. The recent collapse has caused many investors who previously stepped in at a high level of values to average their holdings of the more popular shares—and at rather attractive rates. Given a fair degree of stability in the raw product in the neighbourhood of present prices, which show an appreciable recovery compared with a week ago, and is after all quite as much as could be expected, there is just a possibility that share values will in the not distant future recover their lost ground entirely in the case of sound plantation companies whose future is assured. With present prices steadily increasing output, and the maintenance of prices for rubber which ensure an enormous profit over the low cost of production, there seems no reason why investors should feel uneasy even in the face of temporary fluctuations.

The output of rubber in the plantations of the Middle East is making its usual steady progress, but considerable time is likely to elapse ere it reaches sufficiently large proportions to revolutionise the condition of the market. A few thousand tons more output this year in Malaya and Ceylon over last year would not amount to very much in the face of the progressive world's consumption, which already runs into considerably more than 70,000 tons per annum. More particular interest has just lately been aroused by the prospective supplies over the next few months from the Amazon region—which is, of course, the chief old source of production. Looking at the latest statistics available in respect to the Brazilian crop, the total output for this season are likely to be less—if not a good deal less—than many people were led to suppose in the last few months, and this in spite of the high prices commanded. These have, without question, done much to accelerate the gathering of the crop, as shown by the rather large returns recorded in recent months, but these were to some extent misleading. Since the end of April, when the surplus over the previous seasons was about 1,500 tons, the Para receipts have undergone a considerable contraction. It has to be remembered that this season's figures compare with a very considerably reduced crop for the end of the crop season are less than the surplus possible that the surplus shown for the ten months may be reduced to a negligible quantity. The following crop figures of Para receipts so far available are interesting:—

July 1, 1907, to May 31, 1908	34,990 tons.
July 1, 1908, to May 31, 1909	36,520 "
July 1, 1909, to May 12, 1910	35,580 "

As regards the 1909-10 season, it must be remarked that the amount included for the twelve days in May is only 800 tons, which points to very small arrivals for the entire month—probably less than in May, 1909—while last month's receipts were 3,600 tons. Under such circumstances it may be inferred that the reports from Para over the remainder of the season will be very considerably reduced. The whole of the previous crop was not much more than 38,500 tons, so that the quantities yet to be accounted for in May and June can be only small—say, rather under 4,000 tons—which seems to indicate that even with something like a fall in demand old stocks in Europe may have to be drawn upon materially, inasmuch as no important increase can be safely relied upon in the Brazilian supply until the early autumn, when the new crop sets fairly under way. The exports to Europe for April were abnormally heavy—3,660 tons—owing to the unusually small quantity of 470 tons sent to the United States, against 1,910 tons in 1909 and 1,050 tons in 1908, the year which followed the American financial panic. American consumers have apparently allowed their stocks to run to a comparatively low level, possibly in the hope of replenishing them at materially reduced prices. It remains to be seen how long American buyers will be able to obtain from placing orders more consistent with the existing state of normal consumption, for it is hardly possible to imagine that the condition of the United States manufacturing trades has sustained any drastic change just lately. The annual report issued by one of the larger American rubber manufacturing companies fully reflects the enormous expansion of activity which has taken place in their last financial year: the increase in the turnover of goods sold to customers being, roughly, 3,000,000 lbs., equal to about 27 per cent. over the previous year, although allowance, of course, has to be made for the higher cost of raw material. Unsold stocks across the Atlantic are, it is believed, almost down to vanishing-point. Developments as regards the American demand should therefore be closely watched in the immediate future.

At a meeting in Hanover of representatives of German manufacturers of rubber goods, high prices have again been arranged all round owing to the rise in the price of the raw product. The labour question is exercising many people's minds in the Middle East, where it seems to be feared by some planters that it is only a matter of a few months before difficulties may be met with in securing an adequate supply of workers in the rapidly developing plantations. The Planters' Association of Malaya have been giving a good deal of attention to the matter, and some time ago appointed a sub-committee to investigate and report fully, realising as they did the very serious situation which under certain eventualities might have to be faced. Their report has now been prepared and presented, and from this it appears that the only satisfactory solution of the problem is the direct importation of Chinese labour from the Federated Malay States plantations is recruited locally, and is to some extent satisfactory in the main. This class of labour is necessarily of limited volume, and as there is already an insufficiency of workers in the mines, naturally competition will be set up between the mine owner and the plantation owner, and should there be a big rise in the price of tin, which some people expect, the scarcity of labour might set up a very serious state of affairs. The present system of free labour was started by the importation of Indian immigrants under long indentures, and it is suggested that Chinese agricultural labourers might be introduced on somewhat similar lines. The question as to how such labour should be secured is met by the suggestion that private enterprise should come to the front, and already a company has, it is said, been constituted for the purpose of carrying out the proposals. Properly organised,

there should be no difficulty in securing a satisfactory agricultural workers from China. The industry in one important respect, and it is hardly likely that the authorities would offer any opposition to such an enterprise conducted on responsible and approved lines.

There is still a little far-forward buying of rubber in progress, though with less excitement than a short while ago. Ceylon advices, however, report a sale of 1912 at Rs.10 a pound, while up to Rs.50 was being asked by some plantations. Most growers, however, do not care about committing themselves with the outlook as strong as it is at present, and, as it is, litigation is pending in Colombo over a 1909 contract, the proceedings being based on the allegation that the defendant company only delivered about 15,000 lb. of rubber out of an estimated crop of 25,000 lb., and that a bigger harvest could reasonably be obtained. The plaintiff therefore claims Rs.21,000 damages. Some of these "long shot" contracts have, it is said, been worked very loosely, and at all events as regards Ceylon sales are being taken to induce the Colombo Chamber of Commerce to draw up new rules governing such business. —*St. James Gazette.*

## NEW AID TO MEDICINE.

A new cure for many kinds of internal diseases and a new aid to surgery have been found in the application of an enormously powerful electrical current, such as is used for wireless telegraphy, to the human body.

The firm of electricians, Messrs. Siemens & Halske, have invented and placed on the market an apparatus whereby such currents can be passed through the human body without producing any detrimental consequences. When the current is introduced into the body there is no convulsive movement of the limbs and no other effect than to produce warmth.

It is now claimed that the application of the current to any diseased internal organ may produce a healing effect. In surgery the application of the current to the part of the body to be operated on will produce sterilisation and prevent blood poisoning. It would be premature to assume at this stage that the new cure can accomplish all the wonders attributed to it, but it has been favourably received by the medical scientists of Germany. One of them, Dr. Paul Meissner, says it "opens up endless visions of medical possibilities."

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 14th at 11.55 a.m.—The depression lying over N.E. Japan yesterday is moving away over the Pacific.

The barometer has fallen considerably in S.W. Japan and risen moderately on the E. coast of China. The depression lying over the latter area yesterday has reached the Sea of Japan.

The high pressure still extends Westwards from the Bonins towards the N.E. part of the China Sea, but with a tendency to give way in the latter area.

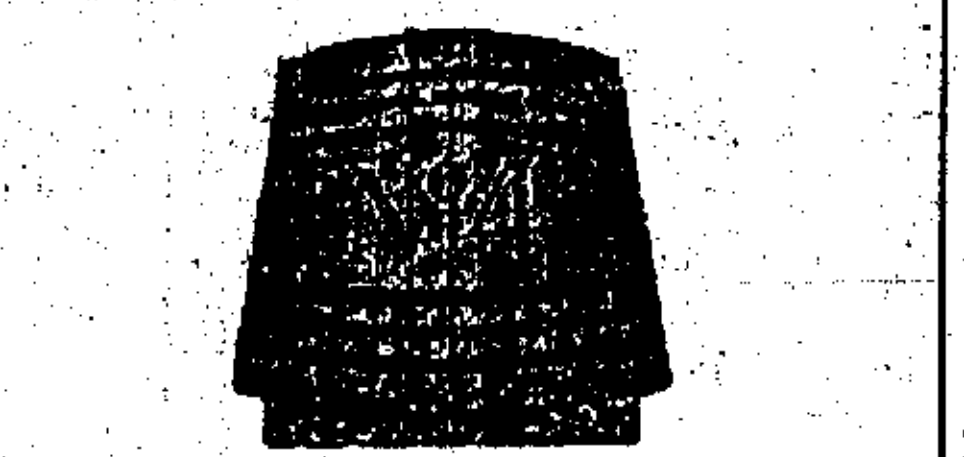
Fresh to moderate S. and S.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and over the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.07 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—  
Hongkong & Neighbourhood S. to S.E. winds, (mod.) to fresh.  
Formosa Channel S. winds, fresh.  
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoeks Same as No. 1  
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan Same as No. 1

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF  
LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

## THORNE'S OLD VAT



## SCOTCH WHISKY.

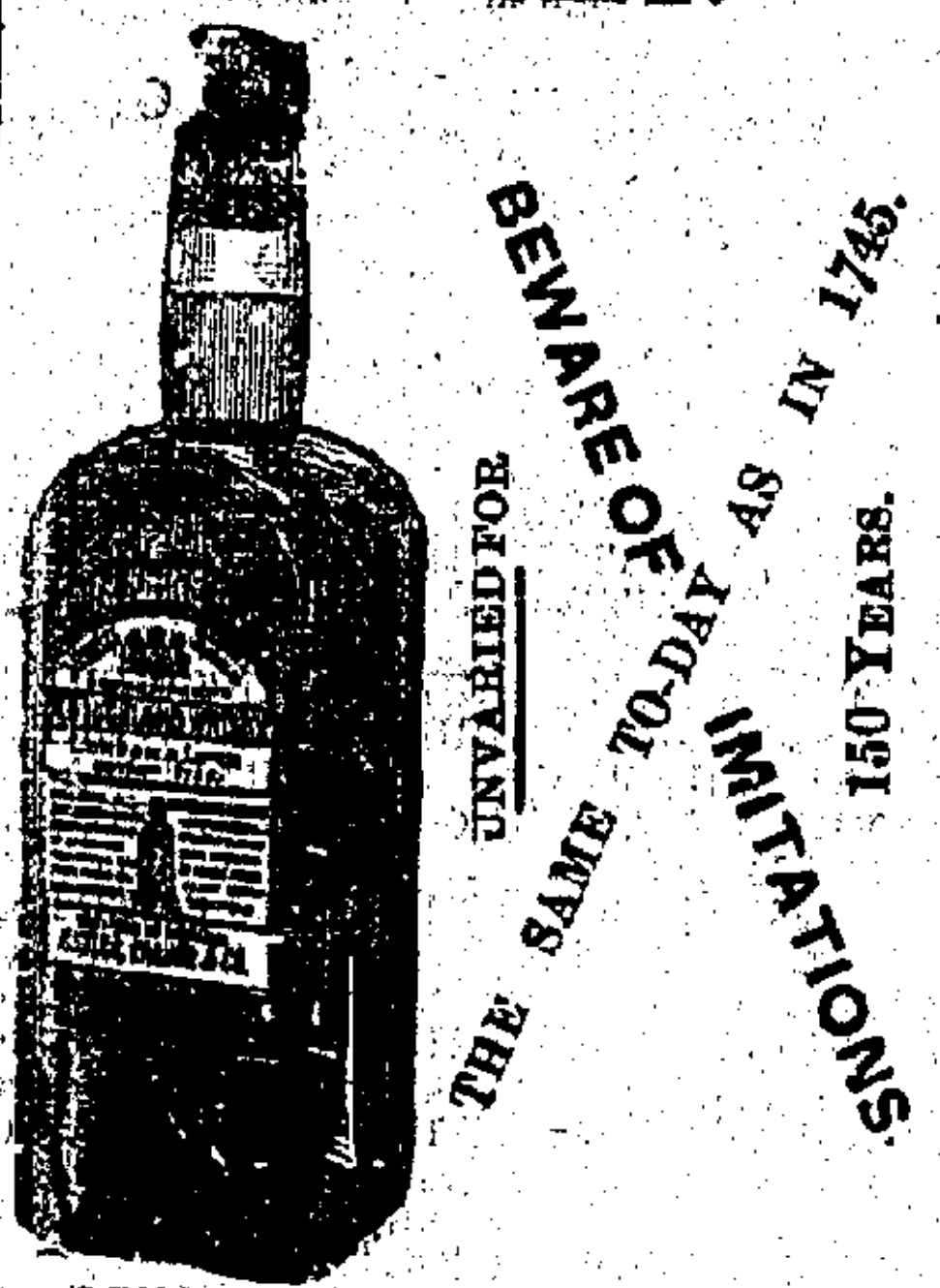
SOLE AGENTS IN  
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
593

## APIOLINE (CHAPOTEAUT)



For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.  
Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tanqueri, steel, Drops and Penny royal.  
CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.  
Sole and all Chemists.

## NAPIER JOHNSTONES "SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.



SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,  
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS. [46]

## A GOOD SET OF TEETH

is of the greatest importance to everyone for the sake of health and appearance.

## ROWLAND'S ODONTO DENTIST

Thoroughly cleans the Teeth from all impurities, whitens and preserves them, eradicates the formation of Tartar, Prevents and Arrests Decay, and gives a Pleasant Fragrance to the Breath.  
Contains Nothing Gritty or Acid. 2/6 per box. Sold by Stores, Chemists, and ROWLAND'S, 6, Station Garden, London.

## KEATING'S WORM TABLETS

A purely Vegetable Sweetener. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists. Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for intestinal or Throat Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children. To be obtained of all Druggists. Proprietors, THOMAS KEATING, London, E.C.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL.  
The I.G.M. str. *Bombay*, carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 18th ult., left Colombo on the 5th inst. a.m., and may be expected here to-day p.m.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.  
The C.P.E. str. *Empress of China* arrived at Shanghai at 2 a.m. on the 13th inst., and left again at 4 p.m. same day for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

THE FRENCH MAIL.  
The M.M. str. *Tonkin* with the French mail of the 22nd ult., and mails from London of the 21st ult., left Singapore on the 13th inst., at 8 a.m., and is expected to arrive here on Monday morning, the 20th inst., and will probably leave for Shanghai and Japan on the same afternoon.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The P.M. str. *Mongolia* from San Francisco en route to Hongkong will be despatched from Yokohama on the 11th inst., and is due at this port on the 24th inst.

The P.K.K. str. *Tenyo Maru* left San Francisco on the 5th ultimo, for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai, and is due to arrive here on the 28th inst.

The P.M. str. *Korea* left San Francisco on the 7th instant, for Hongkong, via Japan and Shanghai, and is due here on the 4th prox.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.  
The I.G.M. str. *Coburn* left Sydney on the 4th inst., at noon, and may be expected here on or about the 25th inst.

The E & A. str. *Aldenhurst* left Sydney on the 8th inst. for Queensland ports, Manila and Hongkong.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.  
The K. A. Line str. *Kanloon* left Singapore on the 8th inst., at noon, and may be expected here to-day a.m.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Somali* left Singapore for this port on the 10th instant, at 10 a.m., and is due here to-day at about 8 a.m.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Eduard Friedrich* left Shanghai via Foochow on the 11th inst., at 10 a.m., and may be expected here to-day p.m.

The German str. *Borneo* left Kuching on the 11th inst. p.m., and may be expected here to-day p.m.

The I.G.M. str. *Prinz Sigismund* left Kuching on the 12th instant a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow at noon.

The Mogul Line str. *Lennox* left United Kingdom on the 4th instant, for Hongkong via Straits.

The Bank Line Ltd.'s str. *America* left Vancouver, B.C., on the 4th inst. for Hongkong via Japan ports.

The Austrian Lloyd's str. *Perla* left Singapore for this port on the 11th inst., and is due here on the 17th inst.

The Apoor str. *Aravatoon* Apear from Kobe left Moji on the 13th instant morning, and may be expected here on or about the 17th inst.

The O.S.K. str. *Panama Maru* left Yokohama left Moji for this port via Manila on the 10th inst., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 21st inst.

The O.S.K. str. *Seattle Maru* left Tacoma for this port via Japan and Manila on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 5th prox.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer  
"ARCADIA."  
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—  
From London, &c., ex s.s. "Macedonia."  
From Calcutta, ex s.s. "Syria."  
From Port of Spain, ex B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1910. [1]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship  
"LAISANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. on the 15th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1910. [14]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "GHAZEE."  
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 8th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, damaged, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1910. [732]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship  
"HONGKONG MARU,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of Cargo alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after TUESDAY, the 14th inst., 1910, at 4 p.m., will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All Cargo undelivered SATURDAY, the 18th inst., 1910, will be subject to rent.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo will be examined SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 10 a.m. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

N. YAMADA,  
Acting Manager.  
Hongkong, 13th June, 1910. [749]

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

May 17th—*Nile*, *Arabia*. 24th—*Benarig*, *Cardigan*, *Kaisan*, *Kinshu*, *Palma*, *Peiho*, *Poon*, *Boon*, *Bonati*, *Bojo Maru*, *Wray Castle*, 27th—*Alemon*, *Kaga Maru*, *Polypheme*, *Tunkin*, *Vernon*, 31st—*Brasilia*, *Glenek*, 3rd—*Ambry*, *Brasilia*, *O. Brd. Lanes*, *Ducation*, *Macdon*, *Bardina*, *Silata*, *Bojo Maru*, *Tower*, *Inveria*, *Java*, 7th—*Brasilia*, *China*, *Wo*, *Luzon*, *Forrie*, 10th—*Antenor*, *Alca*, *Mara*, *Ducan*, *Candia*, *Brest*, *Simons*, *Iyo*, *Mara*, *Kasanga*, *Myrridon*.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.  
June 10th—*Salazie*.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—aback-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be the cause for it, they are almost numberless, its symptoms are such that the cause is more prominent being dizziness, sense of prostration or weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone has lately been essential in all such cases is increased vitality—vigorous VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY  
THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, without the least delay, it is destined to effect a complete cure.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE  
LIGHTED UP AFRESH.

and a new lease of life imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, old, and valueless. This wonderful medicine is suitable for all ages, constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to exaggerate the value of this medicine, whose main features are those of safety, that will not be speedily and permanently overcome by this recuperative energy which is destined to effect a complete cure.

THERAPION

is a medicine of principal chemical value. It is the French Medicine Co., Havrelock Road, Hants, London, E.C.4.

In England, 28, Fenchurch Street, should see that word "THERAPION" appears on the label. Government Stamp (in white letters) on a red ground, affixed to every genuine package.

THERAPION is rich in iron and contains DRUGS (TASTELESS) FORM.



## ARRIVALS.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH



Hongkong, 13th June 1910. [740]

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	BIRTH.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c...	BORNEO	Brit. str.	—	W. H. S. Hall, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co. ...	To-day, at 10 A.M.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	BRECONSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	Tomlinson	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	About 20th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	DENBOSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	Barrett	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	About 22nd inst.
LONDON, &c, VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	ARCADIA	Ger. str.	—	S. Barclay	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 25th inst. at Noon.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c...	ARCADIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Haase	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c...	SPONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Brehmer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About middle of July.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA SWAITS, &c...	SUEVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Kotze	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 21st inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA SWAITS, &c...	ARABIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd July.
MARSEILLES, &c, VIA PORTS OF CALL	YARBA	Frean. str.	—	Ristorcelli	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 21st inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, COPENHAGEN & GOTHENBURG	CANTON	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & Co.	Middle of June.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c	KANO MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. L. Sommer	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c	AKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Homma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c...	WESTPHALIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 7th July.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	E. Mages	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th July, at D'light
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG, &c...	MOELLENBURG	Ger. str.	k. w.	Malchow	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 5th Aug.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALOIERS, GIBRALTAR, &c	E. F. FRIEDRICH	Aus. str.	—	E. Malchow	MELCHERS & Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
TRIESTE, &c, VIA SINGAPORE, &c	E. F. FRIEDRICH	Aus. str.	—	B. Cöbel	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 28th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	AFRICAN PRINCE	Am. str.	—	—	ARNHOLD, KARRBERG & Co.	To-day.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	INDRABASMI	Am. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	About 30th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	INVERCLIDE	Brit. str.	—	Alexander	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 25th inst.
VANCOUVER (DIRECT)	SUEVIC	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 18th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 16th Aug., at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA, &c	SUEVIC	Brit. str.	—	F. C. Cowley	SMITH & Co., LTD.	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Ishikawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th July, at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c	ISABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	K. Kawara	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
TACOMA, MARU	PRINZ SIGISMUND	Jap. str.	—	H. Yamamoto	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at D'light
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	D. Lens	MELCHERS & Co.	On 25th inst., at 4 P.M.
NIKKO MARU	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	L. Dawson	NIPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th July, at Noon.
KAGA MARU	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sekine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th July, at Noon.
COBLEZ	COBLEZ	Ger. str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
NIKKO MARU	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Hagino	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 28th inst.
TAIHAJI	TAIHAJI	Dut. str.	—	H. Raegerer	MELCHERS & Co.	On 6th July, at Noon.
CHISHING	CHISHING	Dut. str.	—	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Quick despatch.
ARABIA	ARABIA	Dan. str.	—	Bommer	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIN	On 18th inst., at Noon.
ROON	ROON	Ger. str.	—	F. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	Beginning of June.
SECHUEN	SECHUEN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	MELCHERS & Co.	To-day.
SOMALI	SOMALI	Brit. str.	—	Normann	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 16th inst.
CHINESE	CHINESE	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. Rehm	MELCHERS & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
HANGSANG	HANGSANG	Brit. str.	—	Sifford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 16th inst.
TOKIN	TOKIN	Frean. str.	—	A. G. Cubitt, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst., at D'light
PERBIA	PERBIA	Aus. str.	—	A. E. Harris	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at Noon.
CEYLON MARU	CEYLON MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. E. Sandbach	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 20th inst., P.M.
BUJON MARU	BUJON MARU	Brit. str.	1 m.	Charbonnel	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 21st inst., P.M.
DELA	DELA	Brit. str.	—	P. G. Friedrich	SANDER, WIELER & Co.	On 22nd inst.
DELA	DELA	Brit. str.	—	Fred. Fyfe	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.
DELA	DELA	Brit. str.	—	Y. Fusano	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
DELA	DELA	Brit. str.	—	B. W. H. Snow	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 23rd inst.
DELA	DELA	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. Lindbergh	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 26th inst., at D'light
DELA	DELA	Brit. str.	—	M. B. Lake	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 1st July, at Noon
DELA	DELA	Ger. str.	k. w.	A. Pander	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 1st July.
DELA	DELA	Dut. str.	k. w.	Y. Yamamoto	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIN	Quick despatch.
DELA	DELA	Jap. str.	—	H. Murayama	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.
DELA	DELA	Jap. str.	—	G. Evans	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at 10 A.M.
DELA	DELA	Brit. str.	2 h.	Hodgins	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst., at Noon.
DELA	DELA	Brit. str.	2 h.	Hodgins	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
DELA	DELA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Spink	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst., at 10 A.M.
DELA	DELA	Brit. str.	—	F. H. Bolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
DELA	DELA	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
DELA	DELA	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 18th inst., at Noon
DELA	DELA	Brit. str.	—	A. Fraser	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
DELA	DELA	Brit. str.	1 m.	Mathies	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
DELA	DELA	Ger. str.	—	F. Sembil	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst., at 3 P.M.
DELA	DELA	Brit. str.	—	E. J. Tadd	MELCHERS & Co.	End of June.
DELA	DELA	Dut. str.	—	J. P. van Emmerik.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.	On 20th inst., at Noon.
DELA	DELA	Dut. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIN	Quick despatch.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1910.

" " Intermediate on Steamers " \$43 " " \$45.  
 " " and Let Class Railway }  
 First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while  
 crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.  
 B.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates  
 affording superior accommodation for that class.  
 Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.  
 SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members  
 of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officials in the  
 Service of China and Japan Governments.  
 For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to  
 D. W. CRADDOCK, General Trade Agent for China,  
 7-10, South Street, New York, or to the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.,  
 10, South Street, New York.

Hongkong, 7th June, 1910. Agents. [72]

**SIEMSEN & CO.,**  
**HONGKONG**



SHIPPERS  
Cutler, Palmer & Co., London  
AGENTS  
**SIEMSEN & CO.,**  
HONGKONG.



# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

## STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSHALLS.	BORNEO	10 A.M., 15th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SOMALI and YOKOHAMA.	DELTA	About 16th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	DELTA	About 23rd June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Noon, 25th June	See Special of Call.

For further Particulars, apply to

B. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent

Hongkong, 14th June, 1910.

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SAIGON	"HUPEH"	On 15th June, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 16th June, 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI	"TAMSUI"	On 17th June, Noon
CHIU & HLOLO	"KAIPOH"	On 17th June, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 19th June, 10 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 25th June, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".  
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.  
MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai and Northern China Ports.  
N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.  
These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.  
FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.  
For Freight or Passage apply to—  
HONGKONG, 15th June, 1910

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

## HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HATTAN"	SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW.	FRIDAY, 17th June, at 10 A.M.
"HAIYANG"	SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW.	TUESDAY, 21st June, at 10 A.M.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1910.

# EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

## RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.,

## SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"NIPPON"	Beginning of June.
MARSEILLES, COPENHAGEN and GOTHENBURG	"CANTON"	Middle of June.

For Further Particulars apply to

MELOHRS & CO.,  
AGENTS.

# INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 17th June, 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSANG"	Saturday, 18th June, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Monday, 20th June, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Monday, 20th June, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 24th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Friday, 1st July, Noon.

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KITSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.  
These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.  
Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.  
Telephone No. 215, Sul. Exch. 4.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to—  
HONGKONG, 15th June, 1910.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

# HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

## HAMBURG.

## EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.  
Taking Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.  
Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

## NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG: HOMEWARD.

OUTWARD.	FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
For SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	S.S. SUEVIA ... 21st June.
S.S. ARABIA ... 15th June.	For HOTTENHUT, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
S.S. MECKLENBURG ... 1st July.	S.S. ARCADIA ... 23rd June.
S.S. SCANDIA ... 14th July.	For MARSHALLS, HAVRE & HAMBURG:
S.S. SAXONIA ... 28th July.	S.S. WESTPHALIA ... 7th July.
S.S. SPEZIA ... 12th Aug.	For HOTTENHUT, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
	S.S. SITHONIA ... About middle of July.
	For HAVRE & HAMBURG:
	S.S. ARABIA ... 23rd July.
	For MARSHALLS, HAVRE & HAMBURG:
	S.S. MECKLENBURG ... 5th Aug.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
Hongkong Office.

# SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR  
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

STEAMERS	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 tons gross	Sail June 25th, at Noon.
S.S. KIYO MARU	17,200 "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
S.S. BUYO MARU	10,500 "	" " " " " " " " " " " "
S.S. HONGKONG MARU	11,000 "	" " " " " " " " " " " "

For particulars apply to

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.  
TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1910.

# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer, AKI MARU Capt. K. Homma, MISHIMA MARU Capt. A. B. Moses.	9,000 7,000 9,000	WED'DAY, 22nd June, at Daylight. WED'DAY, 6th July, at Daylight. WED'DAY, 20th July, at Daylight.
VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU Capt. S. Horiuchi.	7,000	SATURDAY, 16th July, from KOBE.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU Capt. S. Ishikawa, INABA MARU Capt. K. Kawan.	7,000 7,000	TUESDAY, 21st June, at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 19th July, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekino, NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi.	5,000 6,000	FRIDAY, 8th July, at Noon. FRIDAY, 5th Aug., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	CEYLON MARU Capt. Fred. Pyne.	7,000	WED'DAY, 22nd June.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU Capt. M. Hagino.	7,000	THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 4 P.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi.	5,000	WED'DAY, 6th July, at Noon.

# CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

## HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing "Aki Maru" 30th May, ending 30th September, 1910.

## SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

	Yokohama Return.	Kobe Return.	Moji Return.	Nagasaki Return.
1st CLASS	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With Option of rail between Calling Ports in Japan.

\* Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. † Cargo only. \* Carries Deck Passengers.  
† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.  
For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chester Road.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1910.

T. KUSUMOTO,  
MANAGER.

# CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 18th June, Noon.
RUBI	2540	A. Fraser	Manila	On 25th June, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1910.

# JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

## REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of June	JAVA	First half of June
TJILATJAP	JAVA	First half of June	JAPAN	Second half of June
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half of June	SHANGHAI	Second half of June
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of July	JAPAN	First half of July
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of July	SHANGHAI	Second half of July
TJIPANAS	JAVA	Second half of July	JAPAN	Second half of July

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Yok Buildings, 1st Floor, Hongkong, 15th June, 1910.  
Telephone No. 375.

# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

## REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.  
(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (Gross reg.)	LEAVES
TACOMA via KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto "PANAMA MARU" Capt. T. Agata	6,178	WED'DAY, 15th June, at Noon. WED'DAY, 29th June, at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for storage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasury and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

## HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
TAMSUI via SWATOW & AMOY	"DAIGI MARU" Capt. M. Murayama	SUNDAY, 19th June, at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. Y. Yamamoto	WED'DAY, 23rd June, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW	"BUJUN MARU" Capt. Y. Fushino	THURSDAY, 23rd June, at 10 A.M.

Special Reduction of 20 per cent. will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to Shanghai in connection with the Nanking Exposition from June 1st, 1910.  
Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout.  
First Class Cuisine.  
The Newly Built Steamers: "OCHOSHU MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.  
For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,  
MANAGER.

# THOS. COOK & SON,

## TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.  
SIBERIAN RAILWAY.  
Per Borneo, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Miss Charlesworth, from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. Lundy, from Shanghai, Mr. Rolfe, for Singapore, from Yokohama, Mr. J. F. Young, from R. H. Hart, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Young and infant, Miss Boston, Mrs. Mosley and infant, Miss Byles, Mr. Hindmarsh, Mr. Aitkenhead, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Heath, Mr. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. Hazellwood.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAYS OF 1910, AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION OF 1910.

Head Office for the Far East:—  
16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.  
Japan Office:—  
32, WATER STREET, YOKOHAMA.

"THE BEER THAT'S BREWED TO SUIT THE CLIMATE."

# O. B. BEER

## GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

IS MADE FROM BEST OBTAINABLE MATERIALS AND BY MOST SCIENTIFIC METHODS.  
\$12.00 PER CASE.

THE BEST AND MOST WHOLESOME TONIC IS

# BOCK BEER

TAKEN WITH YOUR MEALS

\$14.00 PER CASE.

FROM YOUR DEALER OR FROM THE

# ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.,

55 &amp; 57, DES VŒUX ROAD.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Kaifong* reports: Light winds and fine weather throughout.  
The British str. *Chipsang* reports: Tientsin to Heilans, fine clear weather and moderate breeze; Heilans to Swatow, strong S.W. wind and rough sea; Swatow to Hongkong, fine weather and light breeze.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

June 14th.  
Kowloon Dock—Union, S.M.S. *Cormorant*, *Gloria*, *John Practice*, *Serie Bandier*, *Ilha Verde*, *Huayang*, *Hong Lee*, *Vaseo de Gama*, *Cosmopolitan Dock*—*Hilaria*.  
Taikoo Dock—*Sueria*, *Tai On*, *Binhthuan*, *Kwong Yuen*, *Union*.

## PASSENGERS.

Per *Chipsang*, from Swatow, Mr. Walker.  
Per Borneo, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Miss Charlesworth, from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. Lundy, from Shanghai, Mr. Rolfe, for Singapore, from Yokohama, Mr. J. F. Young, from R. H. Hart, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Young and infant, Miss Boston, Mrs. Mosley and infant, Miss Byles, Mr. Hindmarsh, Mr. Aitkenhead, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Heath, Mr. Brett, Mr. and Mrs. Hazellwood.

## ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1909. With Index. Price \$150.  
On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.  
Hongkong, 24th January, 1910.



# RODI & WIENENBERGER PFORZHEIM I/B.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
GENUINE ROLLED GOLD JEWELLERIES: NECKLETS,  
BRACELETS, BROOCHES, SCARF-PINS,  
WATCH-CHAINS, &c.

FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES, APPLY TO THE SOLE  
REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:

## HUGO C. A. FROMM.

HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

### POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN  
Route to EUROPE.

Mails from EUROPE via SIBERIA:—

Date of Dispatch from London.	Date due in Hongkong.	Vessel.
24th May.	To-day.	P. E. Friedrich.

The *Roon*, with the German mail of the 18th ult., left Singapore on Saturday, the 11th inst.,  
at 11 a.m., and may be expected here this afternoon.  
The *Empress of China*, with the Canadian mail, left Shanghai on Monday, the 13th inst.,  
at 4 p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, at 8 a.m.  
The *Tokai*, with the French mail of the 20th ultimo, left Singapore on Monday, the 13th  
inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Monday, the 20th inst., at daylight.

FOR	PER	DATE.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Borneo	Wednesday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Arabia	Wednesday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Tacoma Maru	Wednesday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar	Tjibodas	Wednesday, 15th, Noon.
Macao	Sui Tai	Wednesday, 15th, 1.15 P.M.
Kobe, Yokohama, Tacoma, Victoria, Van- couver, and Seattle	Bellerophon	Wednesday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.
Saigon	Phenomenon	Wednesday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.
Saigon	Hienan	Wednesday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.
Manila	Proterius	Thursday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.

Europe, &c., India via Tataria  
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra  
Postage 10 cents).  
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes  
in time for the first clearance will be  
included in this contract mail.)

Macao	Sui Tai	Thursday, 16th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Szechuen	Thursday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Friday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Moji	Manchu Maru	Friday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Shanghai	Tamsui	Friday, 17th, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Sui Tai	Friday, 17th, 2.00 P.M.
Cebu and Manila	Kaiyong	Friday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Anhui	Friday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Yuenang	Friday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila, Y.F., Friedrich Wilhelmstrassen, Rabaul, Herbertshöhe, Matupi, Beisela, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle	Prinz Sigismund	Friday, 17th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila	Zakro	Saturday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Kobe, Yokohama, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, Vancouver and Tacoma	Suvero	Saturday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Hankow	Chipsing	Saturday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.

## SAVE 75 per cent.

16, 32, 50, 100, 200 C.P.

IN STOCK

METALLIC

# "OSRAM"

## LAMP

(BRITISH MANUFACTURE)

## Greatly Reduced Prices

AVOID IMITATIONS

SEE THE WORD

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SOLE AGENTS FOR SOUTH CHINA:

## WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS AND IMPORTERS.

TELEPHONE 358, 14, DES VEXES ROAD CENTRAL. (404)

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Friday, 17th June—Auction of Goods Salvaged ex  
s.s. "Kwong" at the C. N. Co., Ltd.,  
Godowns, Praya, West Point, by Messrs.  
Hughes & Hough, 11 & 12, A.M.  
Friday, 17th June—Auction of Valuable Lease-  
hold Properties at Snel Rooms, by Messrs.  
Hughes & Hough, Noon.

### VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.	KING EDWARD HOTEL.
Mr. F. W. Adams	Mr. H. M. Bain
Mr. P. E. Adams	Mr. & Mrs. Blanchflower
Mr. G. M. Adams	Mr. W. S. Bryant
Mr. E. M. A. Apear & maid	Mr. F. F. Cox
Mr. F. Austin	Mr. L. A. Goldsmith
Mr. D. Avery	Mr. A. Hadenfeldt
Mr. J. B. Backhouse	Mr. G. M. Hay
Mr. A. O. (Jark)	Mr. A. Bismut
Miss A. Davitt	Mr. De Hoogeschuiz
Mr. A. E. Dunne	Mr. E. Holloway
Mr. B. E. Elliot	Mr. Hoppe
Mr. H. G. Fisher	Mr. A. Kappeler
Mr. & Mrs. Flahinghaus	Mr. & G. Kappeler
Mr. A. Gaudet	Mr. Kennedy
Mr. F. Gordon	Misses K. J. M. Kennedy
Mr. V. Goulson	Capt. Krebs
Capt. F. P. Hall	Dr. W. E. Lamb
Mr. J. T. Hart	Miss Lepelle
Mr. & Mrs. E. A. Hawett	Mr. A. Rappeler
Dr. S. Hough	Mr. R. Rossum
Mr. & Mrs. W. B. Kraft	Capt. Schelling
Miss Kraft	Mr. E. E. Smith
Mr. C. T. Lloyd	Mr. R. S. Morrison
Mr. D. Macdonald	Mr. J. A. O'Farrell
Mr. B. Mandell	Rev. S. W. Payne
Madam E. Marquesa	Mr. Wm. Philandrich
Dr. O. Marshall	Mr. J. Robertson
Miss K. A. Massey	Mr. & Mrs. Smith
	Mr. A. J. Smith
	Mr. Stone
	Mr. & Mrs. Tibbs
	Mr. B. Webb
	Mr. J. W. Wilson



## TOBACCO YOU CAN ENJOY.

# Old English CURVE CUT TOBACCO

### A SLICE TO A PIPEFUL.

This choice quality tobacco is packed by a special  
vacuum process, it therefore retains that delightful aroma  
and exquisite flavour natural to the finest tobacco leaf.

### "IT DISAPPOINTS NO ONE."

Packed in tins containing  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. with a handsome curved  
case which fits the pocket, and is the most convenient way  
to carry a pipe tobacco sufficient for one day.

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL TOBACCONISTS.

### SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 14th, 1910.

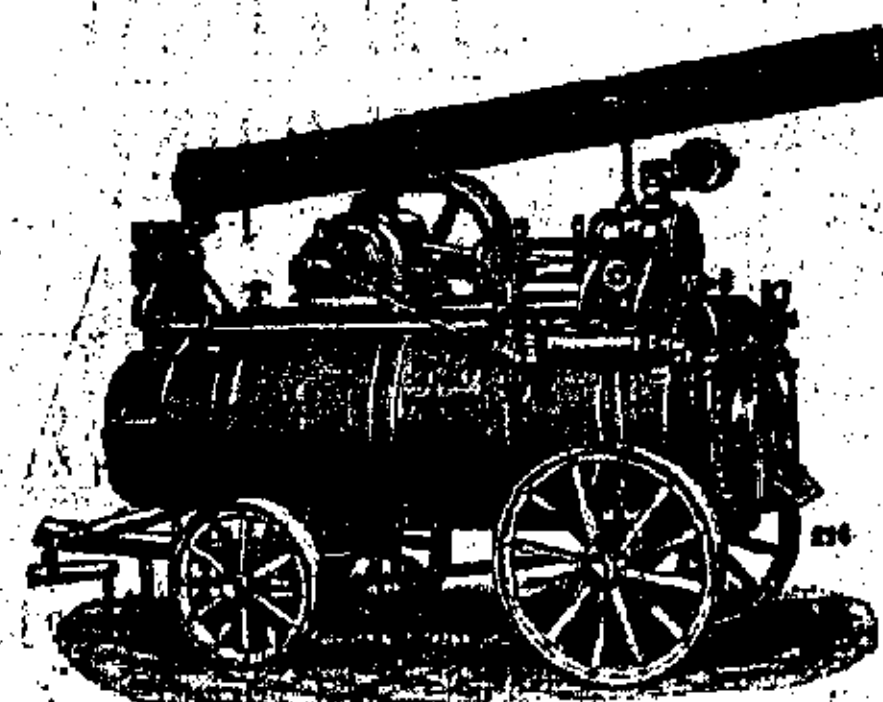
STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTA- TIONS CASE.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$940, sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$289.0
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$10, sellers
China Borneo Company, Limited	50,000	\$12	\$12	\$10, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,80, sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$9, sellers
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 129
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$19	\$19	\$61, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 62, sellers
Laon-Kung-Mow C. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 73
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 250
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$19, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & S. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$57, buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$55, sales
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$63	\$63	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 78
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 121
Leunick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$10, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$7, sellers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$205
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$19, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$107, sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	\$25	\$93, sales
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$150, sellers
INSURANCE.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$177, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$115, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$87, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	3,000	\$250	\$50	\$347, buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 110, sellers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$820, sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$330
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$101, sellers
Hongkong Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$84, sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$51, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	76,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 107, buyers
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$40, sellers
MINING.—				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$825
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	\$73, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$141
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$150, buyers
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$163, sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$26, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$77, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$73, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$294, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	68 sel. £6.10
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$4, buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$248
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$5	\$5	\$24, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$25	\$5, buyers
STORAGE AND DISPENSARIES.—				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10, sellers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$3, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$3, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	\$84, buyers
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$10	\$30, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fdr.	\$10	\$10	\$9, sellers
RUBBERS.—				
Singapore and Johore	—	—	—	\$18 (Str.)
Balgownie	—	—	—	\$20 (Str.)
Pagoh	—	—	—	\$42 (Str.)
Alagars	—	—	—	8/
Anglo-Malay	—	—	—	30/
Cardiff, fully paid	—	—	—	130/
Highlands and Lowlands	—	—	—	145/
Kamunings	—	—	—	10/ prem.
Kuala Lumpur	—	—	—	97/6
Ledbury's	—	—	—	65/
Linggis	—	—	—	—
Sapongs	—	—	—	—
Sungai Kapang	—	—	—	145/
United Serangs	—	—	—	80/
Bukit Kajangs	—	—	—	40/ prem.
Eastern and International	—	—	—	7/5
London Ventures	—	—	—	102/6
Sumatra Paras	—	—	—	—
Maclemans	—	—	—	—
Batu Tigas	—	—	—	—

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OPTION.				HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.			
June 4th.				From June 16th to 21st, 1910.			
Quotations are:—				HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Malwa New	...	...	...	Mean Time.	Height.	Mean Time.	Height.
Malwa Old	...	...	...				
Malwa V. Old	...	...	...				
Persian fine quality	...	...	...				
Persian extra fine	...	...	...				
Patina Old	...	...	...				
Patina New	...	...	...				
Patina Old	...	...	...				
HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.				MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.			
Hong Kong Observatory, June 14th.				June 14th.			
Barometer	...	...	...	Barometer	...	...	...
Thermometer	...	...	...	Thermometer	...	...	...
Humidity	...	...	...	Humidity	...	...	...
Wind Direction	...	...	...	Wind Direction	...	...	...
Force	...	...	...	Force	...	...	...
Weather	...	...	...	Weather	...	...	...
Rain	...	...	...	Rain	...	...	...

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